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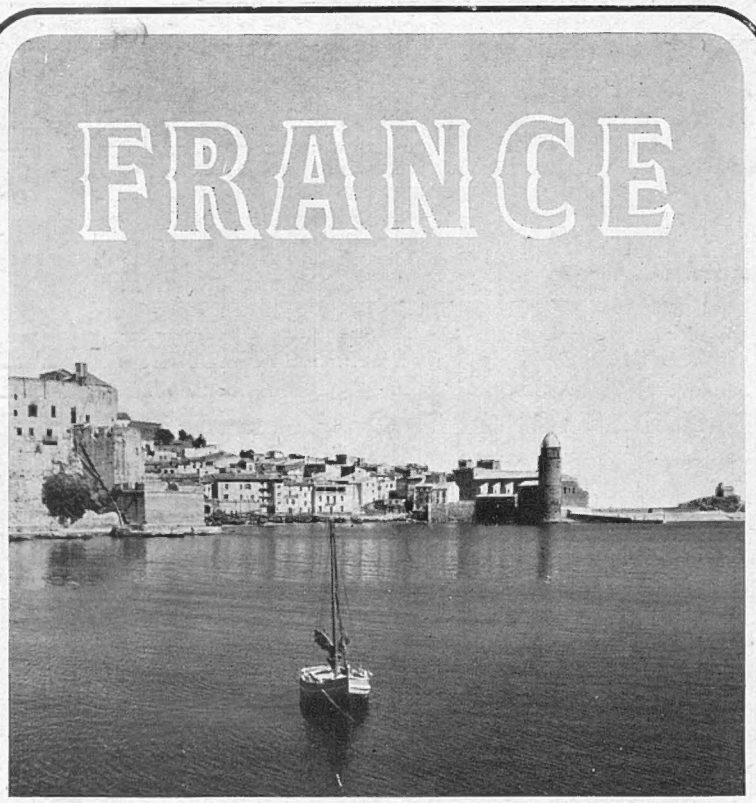

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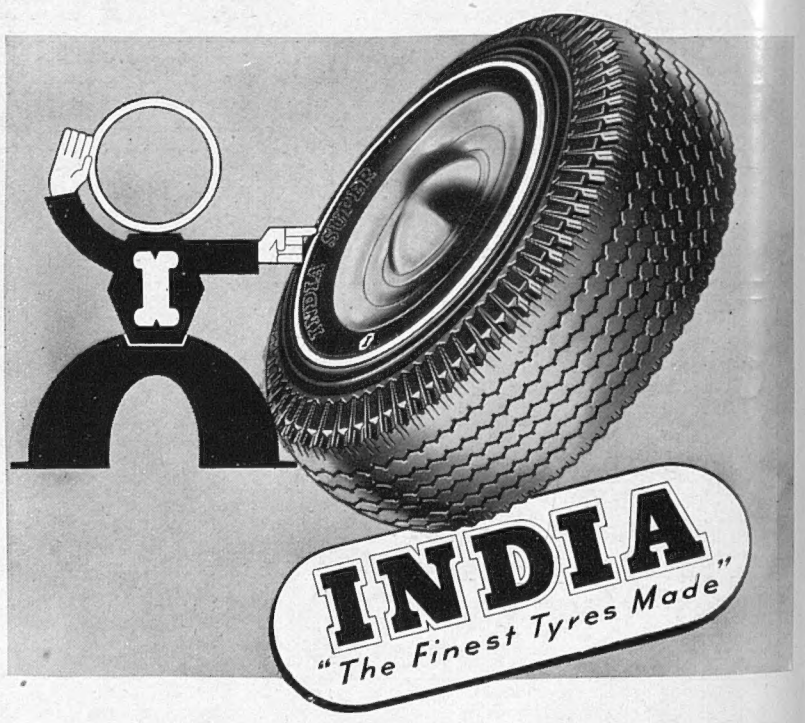

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Volume CXCVII No. 2566 The SPHERE, London, April 9, 1949

THE SPHERE
With which is incorporated "THE GRAPHIC"
The Empire's Illustrated Weekly

THE LIGHTS GO UP IN LONDON—GREAT CROWDS JAM PICCADILLY CIRCUS AND ITS APPROACHES WITH THE RETURN OF ILLUMINATED ADVERTISEMENT DISPLAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE SEPTEMBER 1939: Large traffic blocks developed throughout the West End, and extra police drafted into the area succeeded after tremendous efforts in getting the traffic moving again. This view, looking towards the Eros statue, was taken from Lower Regent Street

Many thousands of people crowded into the West End last Saturday night and again on Sunday night to see the lights switched on, and the week-end crowds in Piccadilly were indeed the biggest seen in London since the end of the war. Last Saturday night traffic was for some time at a complete standstill, and buses and cars had to be diverted along side streets before the tangled skein could be unwoven by the police. Piccadilly Circus was aglow with well-remembered signs, and the dimness of Cockspur Street, Lower Regent Street and Haymarket was made bright by the displays arranged by the shipping and air lines. At the moment about one in three of the shops near Piccadilly Circus is lit up and about one in six in Oxford Street and the Strand. There was some disappointment that the fountains of Trafalgar Square were not illuminated for the occasion. It was explained afterwards that the temporary apparatus had been dismantled and that the permanent lighting would not be ready for some weeks. (See also pages 40-41)

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A LONDON NEWSLETTER

1, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.1.

"This Horrible Century."

—Honour to whom honour is due. I think I am right in attributing to Dr. Bramuglia the coining of this description of the twentieth century, which (he said a few months back) had still fifty years to run. Mr. Churchill, in his remarkable address to Boston leaders and scientists, more or less adopted the phrase, and in a speech larded with his famous signature epithets, made the points about our present period of transition with which most of us are now familiar to the point of conviction. The era of the common man—the opening up to many of the blessings formerly reserved to the few—resulted (how little we foresaw it at the dawn of the century) in the common man killing his neighbours more easily and in greater numbers than ever before. The improvements in communications were to result in greater knowledge of our neighbours and their ways of life and thought. In fact, it mass-produced iron curtains and misunderstandings, new suspicion and more bitter hate. Man has been very clever, but his brain has not developed. It merely buzzes the more with every facility which undigested scientific discovery puts in his hand. The three vital factors in the present expression of military power are the inventions of flying, the submarine and radar. The last may check or kill the two others. Man, therefore, is smaller than he was, less *homo sapiens* than his forbears. His smallness to-day is best seen in the world's leaders and governments. No longer do able men control manageable affairs. Frightened men seek to damn uncontrollable torrents. The cause of all tyranny and dictatorship is not even fear for the safety of a country; it is fear for the loss of reputation and power by the leaders themselves. The hour is "darkling." It is not hopeless. World war is not inevitable, and nothing must be done to provoke it by intemperance. At the end of the passage must stand the resource and scientific genius of Western civilisation in close union—a last line of defence. The strength and influence of the Commonwealth should not be underrated even to-day. Our continued friendship with America is a factor of incalculable strength in Western Union against Bolshevism.

More Commonwealth Talks.

— Mr. Attlee has been successful in arranging another Commonwealth round-table conference. Eight at least of the nations, represented, with perhaps one exception, by their Premiers, will begin to confer in London on April 21. The agenda is charged with matters of first importance. While India is spoken of as the main issue, there must be another item hardly less important and more urgent. The solution of the problem of India's relationship to the Commonwealth might well alter the whole constitutional structure of the British Empire, unless some expedient or compromise can be adopted to meet India's intention of becoming an independent Republic. The need for improving and consolidating the defence of the Commonwealth can hardly be neglected at so favourable an opportunity for exchange of views between principals, and no one can question its urgency, with the growing menace of Communism in the East and the increased demands on the Commonwealth's military resources to back the guarantees of the Atlantic Pact and the defensive objectives of Western Union. Something more than an acceptable formula is needed for the latter item. A positive Empire Defence Scheme must swiftly advance to a practical, operative state if our share in the defence of Western civilisation is to become more than aspirations set down on a scrap of paper.

Diplomacy To-day.—

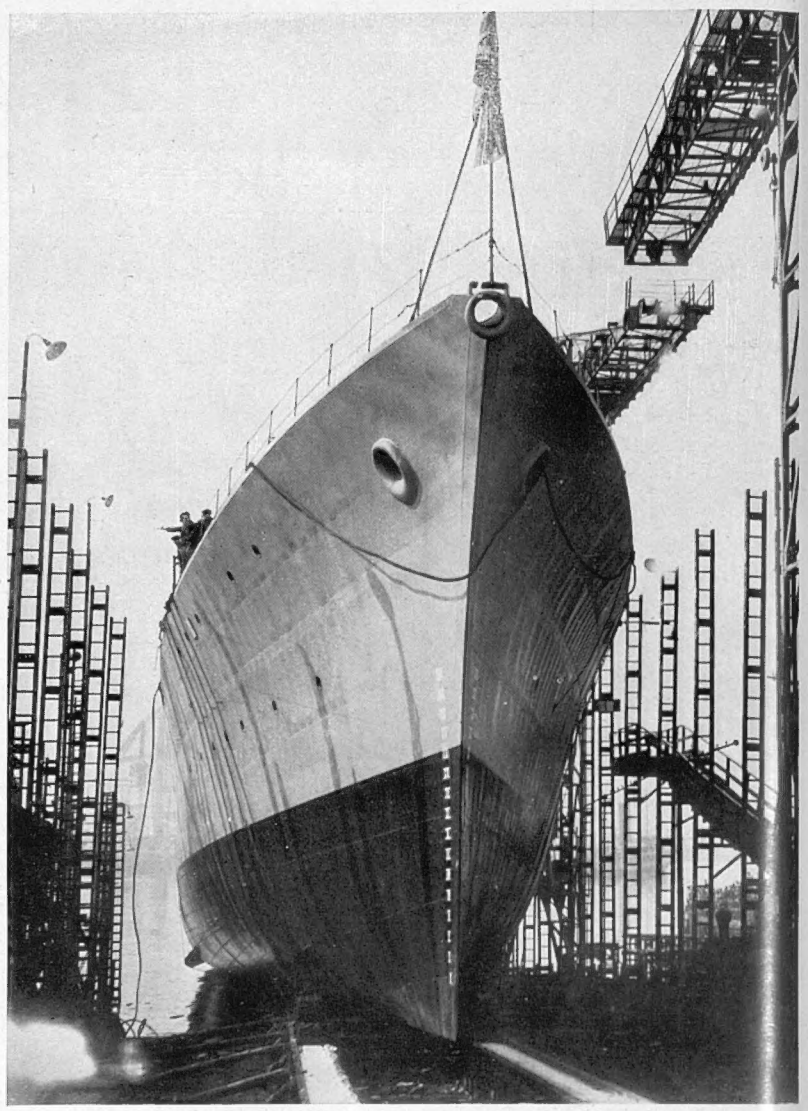
I imagine diplomacy won its laurels from the military strength behind the successful diplomat—in the bad old days of Palmerston and Co. The language was lovely, but there was always a crude sentence veiled and in reserve—"otherwise, we'll send a gunboat." Those threats to-day are unavailable, undesirable, unthinkable—a spark in a powder magazine, if not a damp squib. But oddly enough the old pattern of ultimatum or "strong protest" is still in use at the F.O., without that sting in the tail which alone could make the language of diplomacy effective. And if some wise man could tell me—these things being so—why we still risk brutal snubs from small-fry nations by sending "strongly-worded protests" which have behind them no sanction and no follow-up whatever, I should feel more *au fait* with the technique of modern diplomacy. The certainty of receiving from Ruritania the dusty answer "Go to hell" would deter me from posting ultimata, if I were Foreign Minister to a once proud Power.

Laski's Peace Plan.—

Mr. Laski, of the Labour Party executive, declared in New York last week-end: "I would go down on my knees to Moscow if I could make them understand, without sacrificing any of my principles, that we want peace." On the face, that is unexceptionable. A really big man can and does humble himself to secure a noble end for the greater good of humanity. No small mind can achieve that sacrifice of "face." The second reading lights on the qualification "without sacrificing any of my principles." Aye, there 's the rub in all the impasses, big or small, which keep men slaves to fear and injustice. What are those principles? If all of them are basic principles of conduct in the relations between civilised States, none should be abandoned for any end. But otherwise, broadly speaking, the sacrifice of national or personal aims and principles are prerequisites of any international understanding and fellowship. Mr. Laski's plan is to send Eisenhower and Mountbatten on a mission to Moscow to arrange a meeting in Stockholm between Truman, Stalin, Attlee and Queuille. This is interesting in the field of personalities. Mr. Laski ranks Lord Mountbatten as Eisenhower's opposite number in England as No. 1 Ambassador of conciliation. And I am sure others may agree with him. What would result from their mission, if it were arranged, who shall prophesy?

Rural Electricity.—

It is early days yet to declare that nationalised electricity is an advance on private enterprise. There are signs and portents that the new public authority at least recognises a trusteeship to the general public (even in rural areas), and not merely a narrower trusteeship to a small body of shareholders. The wider trusteeship (as we know from experience of the past twenty years) private enterprise never conceived. The problems remain the same as then—in rural areas: the gap between costs and revenue due to the distance of many "dark" areas from the primary network. How to bridge it? To ask would-be consumers for a capital payment, a line rental or a guaranteed minimum cost of consumption? None is very satisfactory. If electricity is to be developed on an area basis, urban and rural consumers must share the costs. That will seem inequitable, if inevitable. The best hope is certainly to place it from the start on a national basis. For now *all* are shareholders, and the time is long overdue to remove our reproach among civilised nations. At any rate, the new Boards seem to have grasped the idea that their job is to provide light and power for many, and not safe dividends for a few. We may not get the juice yet awhile, but at least we may hope not to be refused with a contemptuous demand for £500 down, as was my own experience in the past twelve years under private "enterprise."



ANOTHER "YOUNG CRUISER"— THE DESTROYER "DECOY" ENTERING THE RIVER CLYDE FROM THE SCOTSTOUN YARDS: Mrs. Dugdale, wife of the Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, named the ship, which is one of five of similar type on order from Clyde shipbuilders. The "Decoy," built by Yarrows, incorporates many lessons learned during the war, and her most notable feature is the all-welded construction. She will have all-electric cooking in her galleys, a modern laundry, modern bathrooms with stainless-steel basins, and fluorescent lighting. There will be labour-saving devices for cleaning ship. According to *Jane's Fighting Ships* for 1947-48, there are five destroyers building by Clyde firms—H.M.S. *Decoy* and H.M.S. *Diana* by Yarrow and Co., H.M.S. *Diamond* by John Brown and Co., H.M.S. *Delight* by the Fairfield Company, and H.M.S. *Defender* by Alexander Stephen and Sons. H.M.S. *Decoy* is greater in overall length and beam than the Battle-class destroyers, which were described by those who took part in their construction as "young cruisers"

Ranworth Broad.

— Colonel Harry Cator has presented Ranworth and Cockshoot Broads as permanent nature reserves to the Norfolk Naturalists Trust. This is an admirable gift, and admirable are the conditions which will govern public access. Cockshoot will be strictly protected as a nature reserve, and only scientific parties, personally conducted, will be allowed inside. The public will be allowed on to Ranworth Inner Broad to fish and bird-watch from February to September 1. For the rest of the year it will be closed. Among my happiest shooting memories are two morning flights on Ranworth, memories of the dawn from the sea flushing to light and colour those golden reeds; memories of the whistling of darkling widgeon and of a blue sky "dark" with flights of duck of every variety. And perhaps during the shooting season there is still some essential flighting on Ranworth Broad.

Lord Ullswater.—

Lord Ullswater was undoubtedly one of our great Speakers. His dignity was superb, his coolness remarkable. The impression he made on strangers was formidable and sometimes terrifying. Yet all his life humanity and humour beaconed in his eye, and he possessed, with all his adherence to precedent and tradition, a mind that was elastic and a kind heart. In his youth, he was famous for his love of a practical joke. He read in Allen's chambers with that great master of practical jokes, Sydney Holland, and more than once he and Bentinck, another pupil, beat the master at his own game. Sydney, soon after his call, received a small County Court brief, he missed his train, and arrived when the case was over. His two friends decided to rag him. They procured a barrister's clerk to serve him with a bogus writ claiming damages for his client for negligence of duty. Sydney was completely taken in, and went in panic to consult A. L. Smith. "A. L." advised him that the action would not lie, and Holland in better heart prepared to enter an appearance when Lowther and Bentinck blew the gaff. Sydney Holland, of course, got his own back at the first opportunity.

THE OLD STAGER

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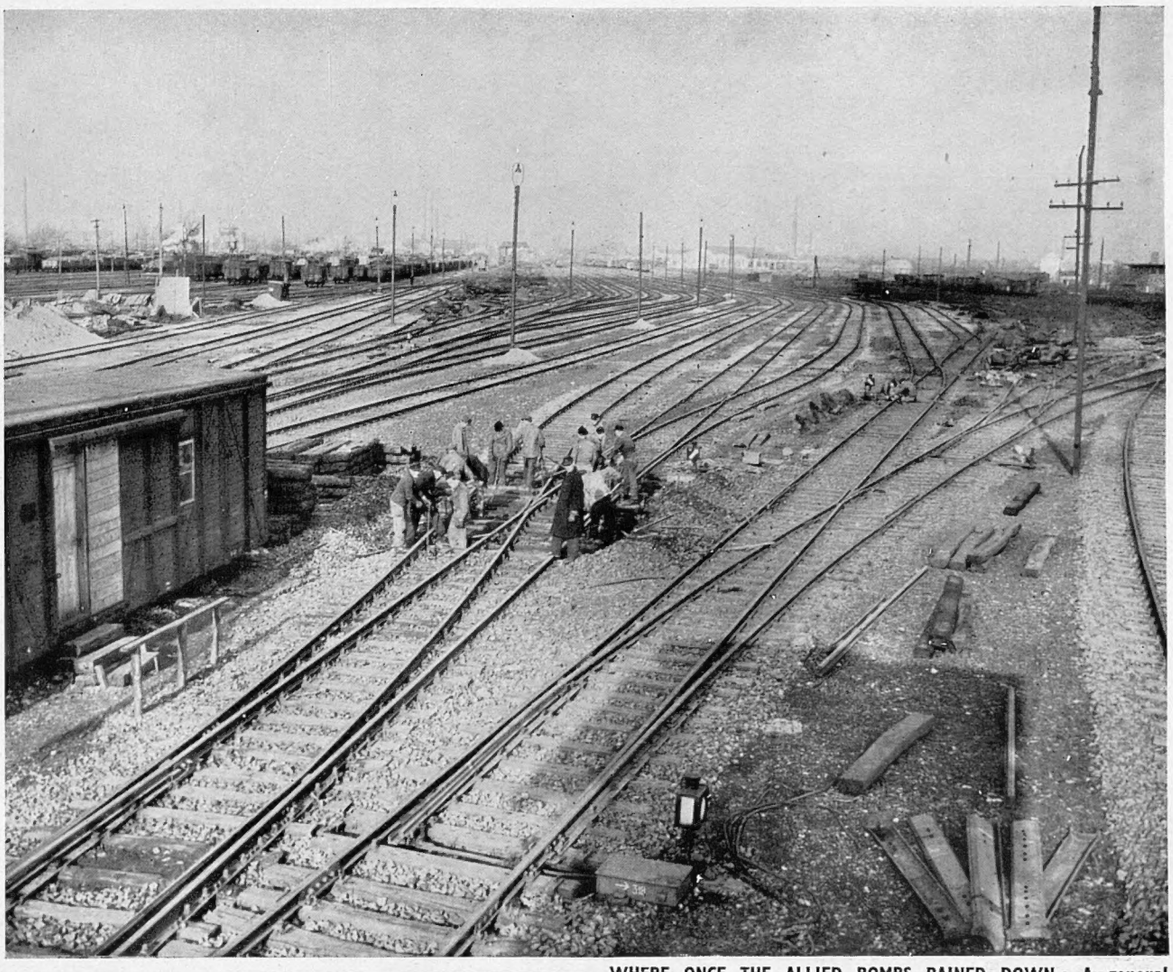
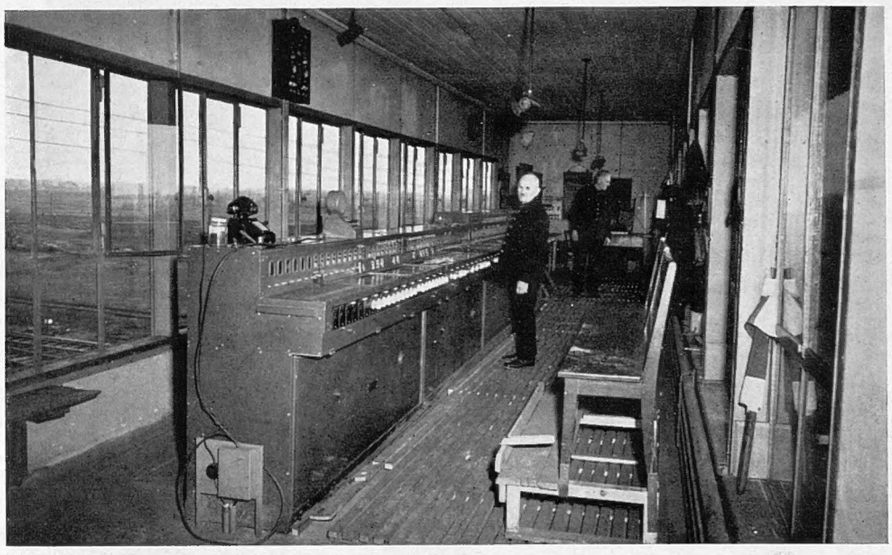
The Marshalling Yards at HAMM AS THEY APPEAR IN 1949 AFTER RECONSTRUCTION

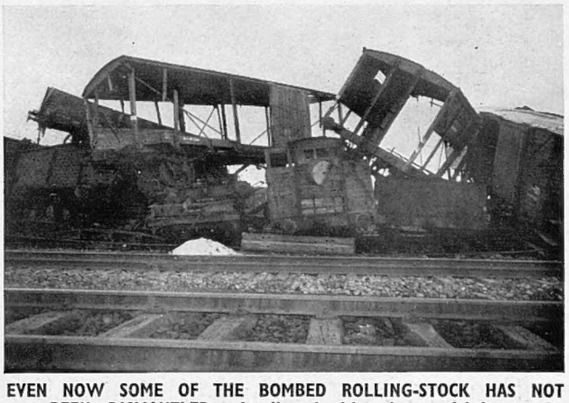
The famous marshalling yards at Hamm, which were built in the First World War and bombed with such devastating frequency during the Second World War, are in full working order once again, and now nearly 5,000 freight cars every day pass through the "Westphalian Swindon," north to Munster and Emden, north-east to Bielefeld, Osnabruck and Bremen, south to Söest, and west to the cities of the Rhineland, Dortmund, Barmen, Elberfeld, Dusseldorf and Cologne. The task of reconstruction has been immense, for the yards are 5 miles long and have 120 miles of track, much of which was destroyed in the ceaseless pounding of 1943, 1944 and 1945. In those days the stationmaster of Hamm was said to have the world's worst job. A feature of the new Hamm Yards is the all-electric signalling equipment.



WHERE ONCE THE ALLIED BOMBS RAINED DOWN : A general view of the Hamm Marshalling Yards as they appear to-day nearly four years after the conclusion of the war in Europe. They enjoy a new importance now that Rhineland industry is beginning to revive so rapidly



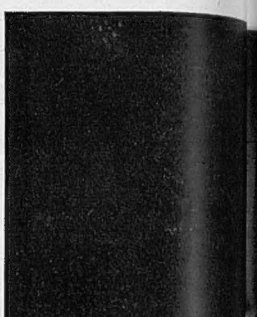
ONE OF THE NERVE CENTRES OF HAMM : An all-electric signal-box. This room deals with the tracks on the eastern side of the yards. During the war the signalling equipment at Hamm broke down night after night, throwing a great part of the West German railway system into chaos



EVEN NOW SOME OF THE BOMBED ROLLING-STOCK HAS NOT BEEN DISMANTLED : It lies beside the multiple tracks awaiting the moment when the parts can be used again

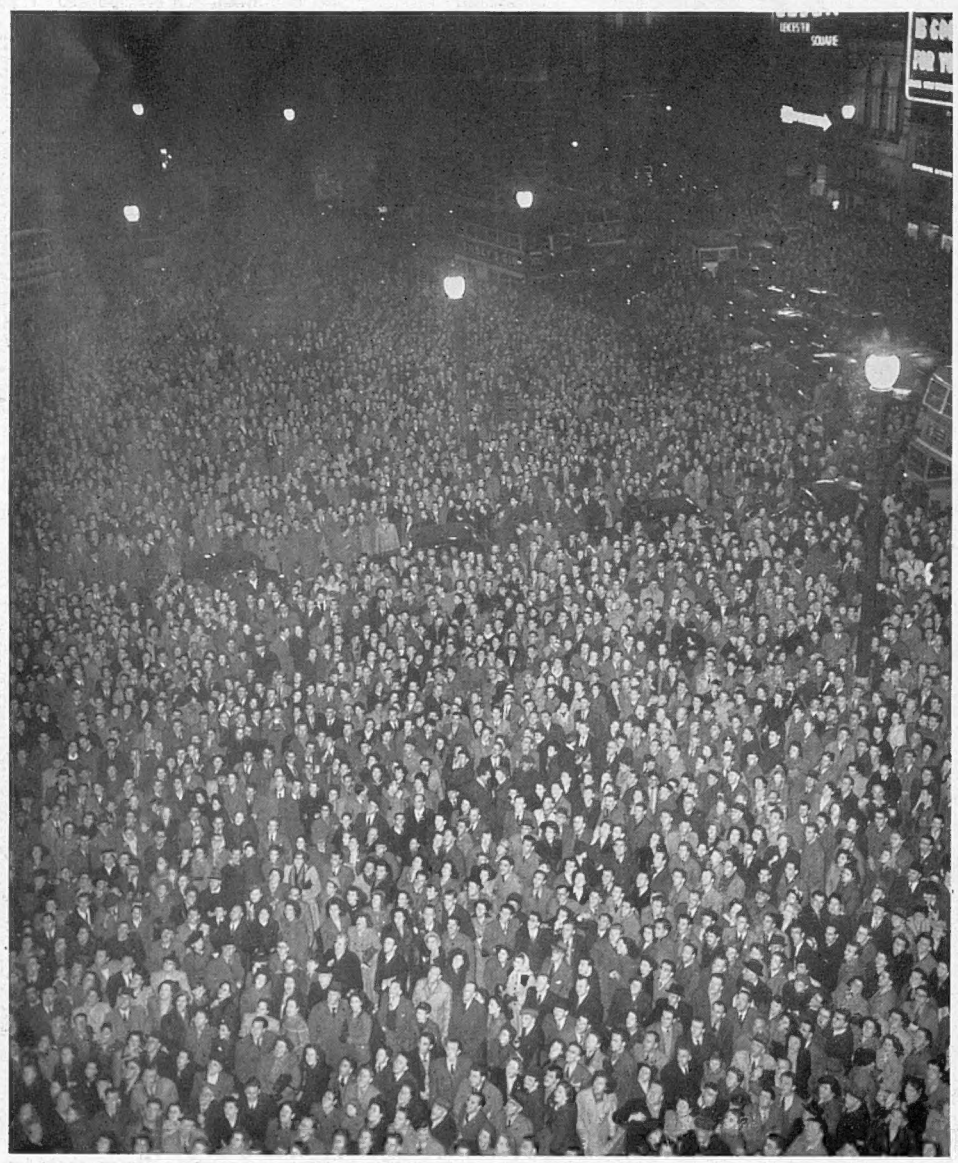
SHUNTING BY REMOTE CONTROL : *Left*—In this tower above the Hamm Yards waggons on the move are braked with a water-pressure device to lessen their impact with other waggons in the course of shunting. *Right*—A view of the Thyssen brake in operation. In the background is one of the smaller air-raid shelters. When Hamm was first bombed systematically during the war, traffic was sometimes brought to a halt for five or six days on end, but later the stationmaster organised a gang of shock workers who attempted to repair the lines within twenty-four hours of a raid taking place

LEICESTER SQUARE AFTER THE SWITCH-ON : This was one of the brightest spots in the West End. The red, green, gold and white legends, with their staccato flickering devices, on the theatres, cinemas and shops have gained in effect because their background still lacks the brilliance of ten years ago. Leicester Square, like Piccadilly Circus, was jammed with pedestrians last Saturday night

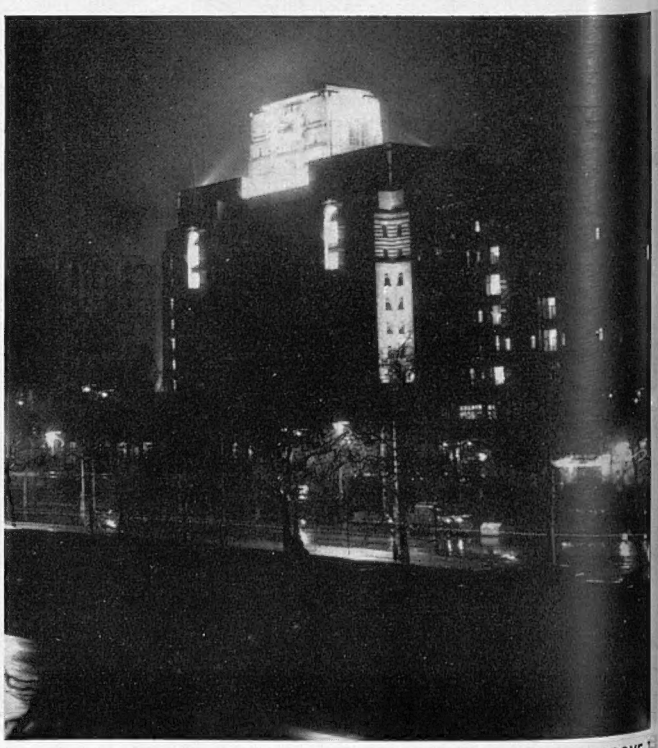


THE LIGHTS OF LONDON

Crowds Throng to See the West End Illuminations

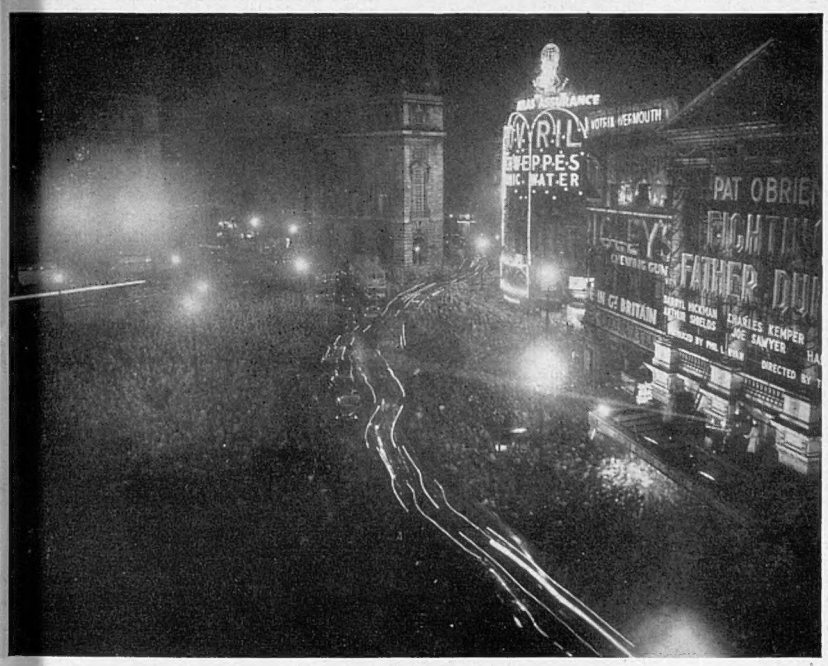


A SEA OF UPTURNED FACES IN PICCADILLY CIRCUS : This picture gives some idea of the immensity of the crowd which thronged the heart of London last Sunday night until the rain came and sent people flocking for the shelter of the Underground stations. Many Londoners were able to revive the half-forgotten art of window shopping after dark



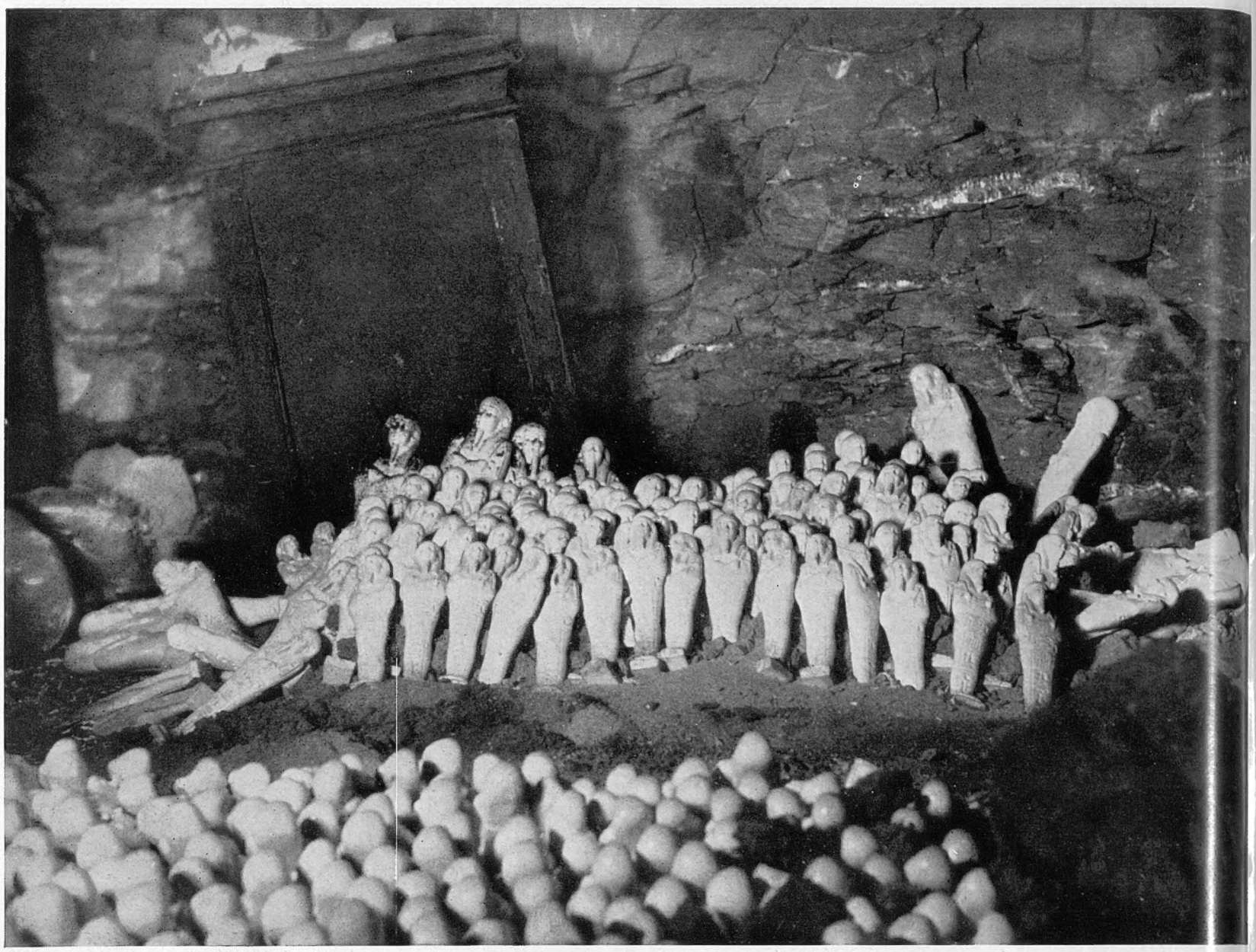
THE ILLUMINATED CLOCK FACE OF SHELL-MEX HOUSE GLOWS ABOVE T… THAMES EMBANKMENT : This was an oasis of illumination … the eastern extremity of the West End, where it merges with … week-end gloom which is habitual in the City of Lond…

LONDON'S SKYLINE FROM WESTMINSTER TO THE CITY: Looking from the brilliantly-illuminated Lambeth Bridge round the broad curve of the Thames towards Westminster Bridge and Waterloo Bridge. In the distance on the right, standing out amid the darkness, is the illuminated clock tower of Shell Mex House. The sky over the West End holds only a gentle glow at the present moment; there is not anything like the dazzle which prevailed in pre-war days

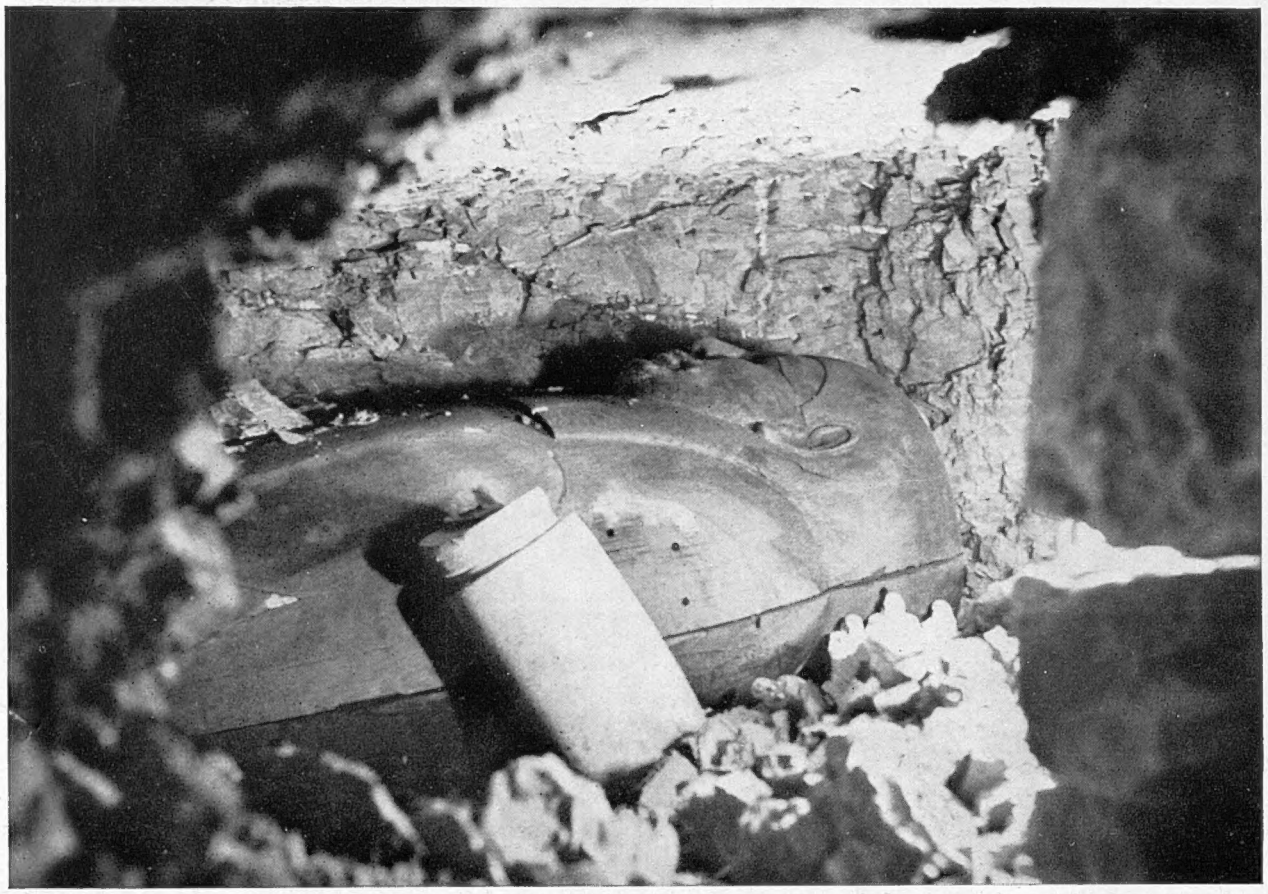


A RIVER OF LIGHT IN PICCADILLY CIRCUS: A time exposure created this unusual picture as traffic still made its way through the heart of the West End. A few minutes after this picture was taken the vehicles were brought to a complete standstill and a solid mass of spectators crowded Piccadilly Circus

IN THE GREAT DARK BOWL OF TRAFALGAR SQUARE: No vast crowds gathered there, for the fountains, with their parti-coloured lights, were not illuminated. The temporary lighting apparatus has been dismantled, and it will be some weeks before the permanent fittings come into play. A few shipping-office lights in Cockspur Street relieved the prevailing gloom in this part of London



DOLL-LIKE "USHEPTI" WHICH HAVE GUARDED THE DEAD FOR OVER 2,500 YEARS: These "ushepti," of glazed pottery light blue in colour, have just been found by Abd Essalam, a young Egyptian architect engaged on a ten-year study of Egyptology, in the vast Necropolis of Sakkara, near the celebrated step pyramid of Zoser. The tomb, cut deep in the rock beneath the desert at Sakkara, was opened on March 29, and inside were found the wooden coffins of five ancient Egyptians. Hieroglyphics on one of the "ushepti" (regarded as the servants of the dead) revealed to Dr. Etienne Drioton, Director-General of the Egyptian Department of Antiquities, that one of the five deceased was a scribe named Kanufeir, who worked in the Temple of Ptah, an ancient God of Memphis. The discoveries relate to the period of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty (663-525 B.C.), when Egypt enjoyed a new era of prosperity. At that time the Assyrians were engrossed in their deadly contest with the Babylonians and Medes. It was then, too, that the Egyptian King Necho invaded Syria, defeating and slaying Josiah, King of Judah, at the battle of Megiddo

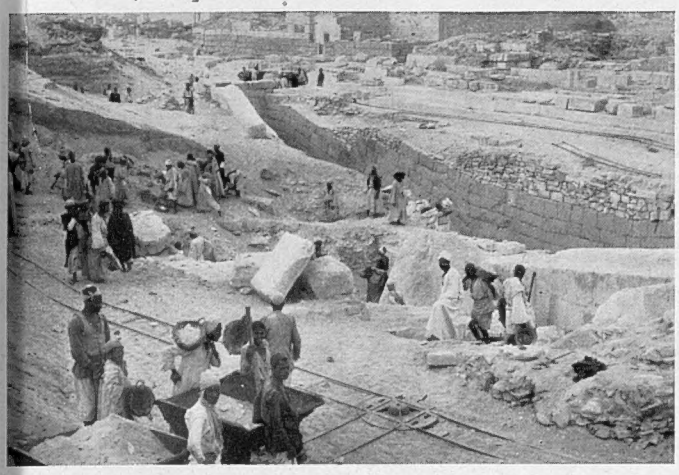


ONE OF THE FIVE WOODEN COFFINS BROUGHT TO LIGHT IN THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED BURIAL CHAMBER AT SAKKARA: Around the coffin are hundreds of "ushepti," the so-called guardians of the dead, whose duty it was to speak the praises of the deceased whom they accompanied into after life. Owing to the depredations of tomb robbers the discovery of a wooden coffin intact is a rarity

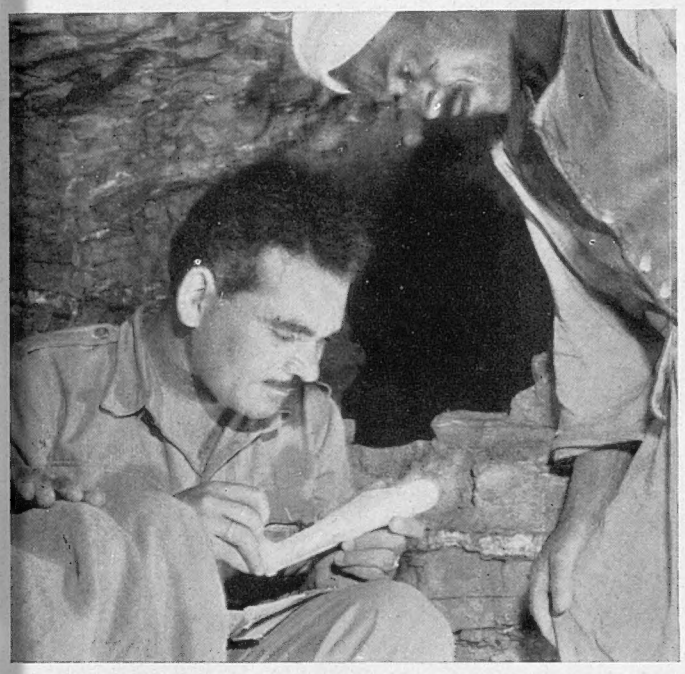
MORE SECRETS of SAKKARA

A 26th-Dynasty Burial Chamber Brought to Light

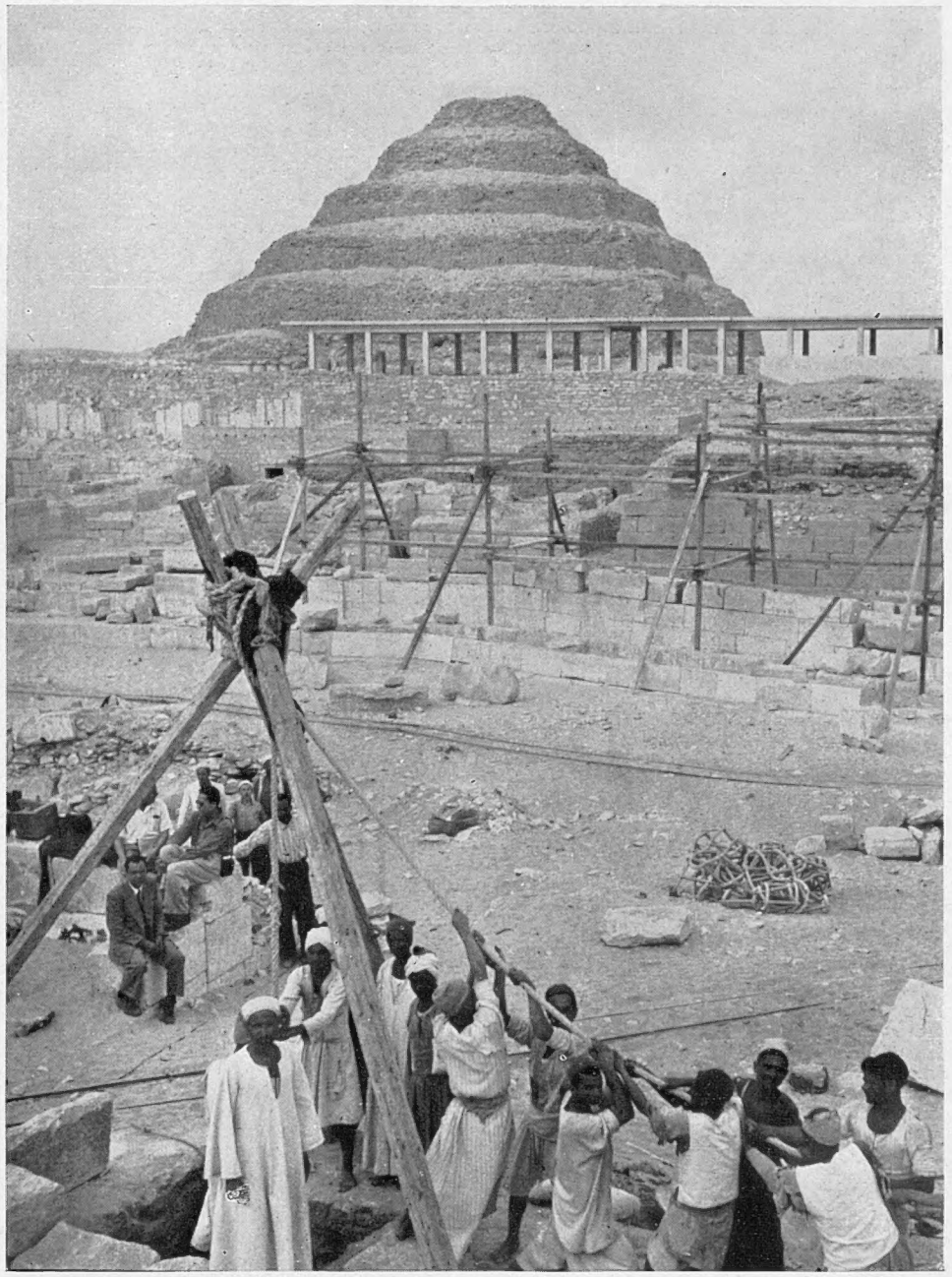
Until 1936 it was an accepted fact that Abydos was the burial-place of the Kings and Queens of the First Dynasty in Egypt. It was in that year that Mr. Walter Emery reopened the excavations at Sakkara, discovering the great tomb of Hemaka. Subsequent work tended to confirm his view that Sakkara was the true burial-place of the First Dynasty rulers, and that the so-called tombs at Abydos, for all their magnificence, are really only cenotaphs. In 1946 came the discovery at Sakkara of a tomb arributed to Queen Merneith, wife of Zer, second King of the First Dynasty, and this was further valuable evidence of what Mr. Emery had so ably established. Since the war the excavations at Sakkara have been proceeding apace, and while the latest discoveries made by Egyptian archæologists relate to the Twenty-sixth Dynasty, between 663 and 525 B.C., whereas Mr. Emery's discoveries related to *circa* 3200 B.C., they are none the less of great interest and importance, particularly because the tomb remains are in such a fine state of preservation. Altogether five wooden coffins have been found by the Egyptian team. The discovery of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty remains was made near the celebrated step pyramid of Zoser, near which Mr. Emery brought to light the tomb of Queen Merneith. Encouraged by these finds, it is hoped that the work at Sakkara will continue to go ahead steadily, for this village on the Nile contains monuments of nearly every period of Egyptian history



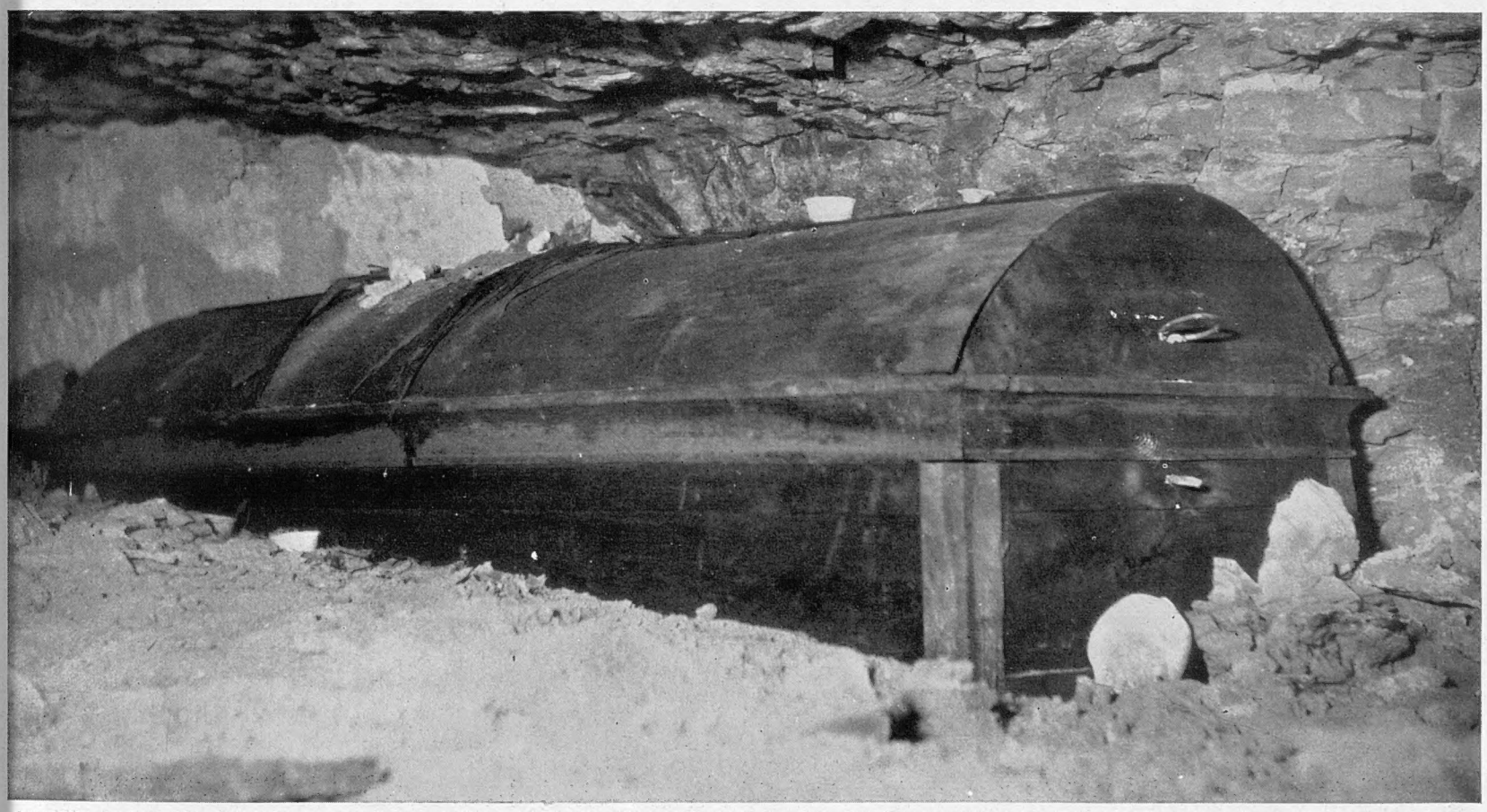
CLEARANCE WORK IN THE AREA OF THE NECROPOLIS : The men are removing debris from an ancient stone boat. The boat grave would not appear to be connected with the other finds of Abd Essalam for the boat grave is evidence of royal ownership and, according to most Egyptologists, only Kings and Queens were provided with solar barks among their funerary equipment



EXAMINING "USHEPTI" FROM THE SAKKARA TOMB : Hilmy Mohamed Pasha, assistant to Abd Essalam, who discovered the Twenty-sixth Dynasty tomb deep in the rock beneath the desert at Sakkara. It was this particular "ushepti" that bore the inscription stating that the occupant of the tomb was one Kanufeir, a scribe in the Temple of Ptah



THE SCENE OF THE LATEST EGYPTIAN TOMB DISCOVERY : The vast necropolis at Sakkara and in the distance the celebrated step pyramid of Zoser, probably the earliest stone building of importance in Egypt. Near this tomb in 1946 Mr. Emery brought to light the tomb of Queen Merneith, of the First Dynasty, and it is near there also that the Egyptian archæologists have made their tomb finds of the Twenty-sixth Dynasty



ANOTHER OF THE FIVE WOODEN COFFINS FOUND BY ABD ESSALAM, THE EGYPTIAN ARCHITECT, DURING HIS WORK ON THE NECROPOLIS SITE AT SAKKARA : The coffin was sealed away in the rock nearly 600 years before the Birth of Christ. That it has survived the centuries without undergoing the visitations of tomb robbers is a matter for wonderment, for these folk plundered a host of chambers at Sakkara. The frequency with which tombs have been burnt after being plundered is the result of the superstition of the robbers, who believed that destruction by fire would hide from the gods the evidence of their sacrilege

A BILLION MEALS FOR THE CHILDREN

Some of the More Solid Achievements of the United Nations

By CHARLES GRAVES

THIS week-end sees the continuation at Lake Success of the adjourned regular session of the United Nations which failed to finish in Paris last December. To the man in the street the words United Nations generally conjures up images of Russian and American delegates shouting at each other, with sarcastic comments by other delegates and a series of grimaces and grins photographed close-up by the newsreel cameramen. But, as many people are now beginning to realise, these antics at the various meetings are fortunately a very small part of the story, bearing as much relation to the good work behind their backs as there is between the tub-thumpers at Marble Arch and the W.V.S.

There are still millions of people in the world to whom U.N. is merely a name, but there are also millions to whom it has meant the difference between life and death—the biggest-ever drive against tuberculosis in Europe and the Far East; the pooled teams increasing food production in countries ranging from Venezuela to Siam; the finding of homes for 400,000 refugees; the world-wide campaign for women's rights; the boosting of Europe's steel production; the development of backward territories; the bringing of peace to Kashmir; and a hundred other U.N. activities, including plans to control atomic energy, make a really worth-while story.

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (U.N.I.C.E.F.), began work in the summer of 1947, served its billionth supplementary meal round about United Nations Day 1948—October 24. At the beginning of last year 4,000,000 children and mothers in Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria, quite apart from France, Italy, Greece, China and other countries, were benefiting every day from U.N.I.C.E.F. By the end of last year its work was extended to Palestine, India, Pakistan, Burma, Indo-China and Germany. Its annual shipments of dried milk, fats, meat and fish are astronomical. In Poland, when U.N.I.C.E.F. began work there, one child in every five was dying in its first year. In Greece semi-starvation had produced a generation of children averaging 3 ins. shorter than before the war.

U.N.I.C.E.F. shows no political or racial discrimination; but countries receiving its aid are asked to match it by providing equivalent goods or services. Australian wool, for example, is made into coats and blankets in the receiving country at its own expense. This year it is hoped that another 200,000 Greek children will be added to the 350,000 children and mothers already receiving aid, although the supplies have to be shipped in small schooners to tiny ports and then carried by horse-cart or on donkey-back to their destination over mined roads and pathless country. Ox carts are often used in Bulgaria and Rumania to get supplies to the refugee camps. In parts of Palestine a ten-day journey by narrow-gauge railway track and camel caravan is sometimes necessary. U.N.I.C.E.F. is not meant to be a permanent institution, but its effect will be lasting if only in teaching many countries the proper use of milk in children's diet and the best way to store milk against times of shortage.

Steel is the backbone of European recovery. The fact that in 1948 Europe's steel output rose by over a third was splendid evidence of the post-war revival, admirably aided by the U.N. Economic Commission to Europe. Set up in 1947, it took over the allocation of exportable coal surpluses in Europe, distributing millions of tons every month to sixteen different countries. The rise in steel production is largely due to this. Other problems included man-power, timber, electric power, statistics and a more efficient exchange of railway trucks. The appearance of Dutch trucks in Prague and Swedish vehicles on the Riviera is a good example of the Economic Commission's tireless activity. Another is that of Italy's steel industry, which was facing a crisis owing to the shortage of essential silica bricks. These could only be produced in the Anglo-American Zone of Germany, if quartzite could be supplied. The French Zone of Germany had the quartzite but lacked the men to handle it. So Italian labour was sent to the French Zone, quartzite to the Anglo-American Zone and silica bricks to Italy—*Q.E.D.*

The Commission cannot solve all Europe's economic problems, but it remains the only place where East and West regularly meet and co-operate.

United Nations have set up other regional economic commissions, one being the Commission for Asia and the Far East, which has created a Flood Control Bureau to fight the disastrous floods that have in the past devastated whole provinces in the Far East.

Currency and credit problems are very intricate. An artificial shortage of dollars cripples normal trade, and the countries which most urgently need loans for reconstruction were the least likely to get them until the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank were founded. As far as Europe is concerned much of the burden is being lifted by the European Recovery Programme, but by January 6 this year the Bank had made loans of over £125,000,000 worth of dollars to Denmark, France, Luxembourg and Holland, and, surprisingly enough, to Brazil, Chile and Mexico.

Hunger leads to war. Hungry people are always vulnerable to agitators, whether Communist or Fascist, and every day there are more people to feed. The task of the Food and Agricultural Organisation of United Nations is briefly to banish hunger. During last year it sent out missions to every continent. In Siam, rice production was boosted and diseases among draught cattle, on which the rice-grower depends so much, were greatly reduced. In South America they are looking for new sources of edible oils in the wild palms of the Orinoco jungles. A mission invited by Poland to examine its farm economy produced a set of recommendations which will increase food production 50 per cent. above pre-war level. In Ethiopia a national veterinary service has now been started. Other missions went to China, Egypt, Iraq and Singapore. Newly-developed hybrid maize seed was sent to sixteen countries in Eastern Europe, and seeds of trees, vegetables, grasses, forage crops, potatoes, sugar beets, cereals, sunflower, soya and flax were sent to Middle Europe and China. Czechoslovakia was provided with a new vaccine against their local hog-cholera. Blight-resistant chestnut seed was sent from China in a hurry to meet a sudden disease in Italy's 2,000,000-acre chestnut crop. This organisation continues to allocate the world's scarce foods, though flax seed and linseed oil were freed late last year and other oils and fats early this year.

The International Labour Organisation, which was started in 1919 at the same time as the League of Nations, has become one of the specialised agencies of United Nations. Since the war its most important task is to draw up international conventions on working conditions—limiting hours of work, preventing the employment of children at night, fixing minimum wages. By last year fifty-six "Conventions" were in force. A model code of safety regulations for factories was also drawn up.

Last year throughout the world 3,000,000 people died from malaria and 5,000,000 from tuberculosis. Between them the two diseases attacked 350,000,000 people, so the World Health Organisation set up by United Nations faced a gigantic job when it came into being exactly a year ago. In Greece the drive against malaria, largely by spraying D.D.T. from aircraft, cut the rate from 1,000,000 cases a year to 50,000, saving 30,000,000 man-days. Work in Greece has included the training of 250 tuberculosis nurses and the bringing into service of X-ray equipment in many parts of the country.

Many people will remember the cholera epidemic in Egypt two years ago. Although this outbreak spread at the rate of 1,000 new cases a day, it was brought under control in six weeks, an unparalleled medical feat made possible through the aid flown in through the World Health Organisation.

Among the worst sufferers in the upheavals and aftermath of World War II were the hundreds of thousands of people who were uprooted from their homes and for various reasons could not, or dared not, return. The International Refugee Organisation set up by U.N. did not come into formal existence until August of last year. Within six months, however, it had resettled or repatriated 400,000 refugees of which Britain took 70,000 and Canada 25,000. To-day this organisation is using a fleet of twenty-five ships sailing from European ports to the Americas and Australia.

One of the war's most tragic legacies was the disappearance of so many children. The Tracing Service at Arolsen in Germany has solved 65,000 cases, among which were 21,000 children now restored to their families.

In England the United Nations Association has 800 branches and 85,000 members. Some of the branches are very Conservative, others are bright Red; many are Liberal. It does a considerable amount of publishing, having issued 500,000 pamphlets of various descriptions.

ESTABLISHING THE DEMARCATION LINE BETWEEN THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF LEBANON AND THE NEW STATE OF ISRAEL: Delegates of the two States and observers with M. Henri Vigier (third from right) after the signing at Ras en Naqura of the Armistice Agreement. Under the terms of the agreement—a distinct success for United Nations policy—Israel withdraws from nine occupied Lebanese villages, in addition to five she vacated recently as a goodwill gesture. M. Henri Vigier attended the ceremony as the representative of Dr. Ralph Bunche, the Acting Mediator

A NEW POST FOR FLEET ADMIRAL CHESTER NIMITZ: The former naval Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific seen at Lake Success with Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary-General, after the former had accepted the post of United Nations Plebiscite Administrator in Kashmir. Admiral Nimitz will be responsible for ensuring the impartiality of the plebiscite

THE EVACUATION OF THE FALUJA POCKET, ANOTHER TASK CARRIED OUT UNDER UNITED NATIONS SUPERVISION: Arab civilians on the way to Gaza during the evacuation. The Arab civilians, together with some 300 Egyptian troops, were beleaguered in Faluja from October of last year to February of this year. The Arabs are being given the choice of remaining as residents of Israel or of removing to Transjordan or Egypt

MR. FRANCOIS MAURICE DUCLOS

Mr. Francois Maurice Duclos has called our attention to the article published on page 104 of our issue of October 23, 1948, entitled "The Hooded Men in a Paris Court and Other War Crimes Trials in Western Europe," and to the caption to the accompanying photograph in which Mr. Duclos was referred to by name. The article and caption incorrectly stated that Mr. Duclos had been extradited from the Argentine for the purposes of the proceedings.

We desire to make it clear that when Mr. Duclos heard that he had been mentioned in the proposed proceedings in Paris, he, of his own free will and at his own expense, at once, with his wife, sailed from the Argentine to France and entered an appearance to the proceedings without having been summoned.

We are glad to state that on November 26, 1948, Mr. Duclos was acquitted on all charges against him and, as the result of the jury's verdict, was immediately ordered to be liberated.

We regret that the statements made regarding Mr. Duclos were incorrect, and the caption implied that Mr. Duclos was being tried for a war crime. Mr. Duclos' services to the Allied cause during the war are well known to many persons in this country, and we desire to express our regrets that incorrect statements and imputations were made concerning him.

KERENSKY AT AN ANTI-COMMUNIST MEETING IN NEW YORK : The former leader of the Russian people, whose short-lived provisional regime preceded the October Revolution staged by Lenin, talking with Mrs. Oksana Kasenkina, (the Russian schoolteacher who leaped from the Russian Consulate last summer), at the rally at Freedom House, New York, held as a counterblast to the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace staged at the Waldorf-Astoria. The Waldorf-Astoria meeting was branded by the American State Department as "a sounding-board for Communist propaganda." The Freedom House meeting was staged by an organisation known as The Americans for Intellectual Freedom. The rival conferences have caused the greatest stir in New York, and picketing and counter-picketing operations were a feature of both the Freedom House and the Waldorf-Astoria gatherings

FREEDOM HOUSE, SCENE OF THE ANTI-COMMUNIST RALLY : Here the pickets defended the Trotskyist leaders recently tried in New York. They were far from numerous, whereas the Waldorf-Astoria, scene of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, was picketed on all sides

THE PICKETS BEGIN THEIR WORK OUTSIDE THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL : Americans of Russian descent and Ukrainian descent were among the first pickets to parade outside the hotel where the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace opened at the end of March. At the last moment the police changed their plans, declaring that they would permit unrestricted demonstrating and picketing on all four sides of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The first mass demonstration was organised by Mr. Joseph M. Calderon, who is the chairman of the People's Committee for Freedom of Religions

ANNA LOUISE STRONG SPEAKS TO THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON : The sixty-three-year-old Nebraska-born writer speaking at the Community Church of Boston following her return from Russia, where she was accused of spying for the United States. Miss Strong made a powerful plea for world peace, and was sternly critical of the current "war frenzy"

COMMUNISM
and
ANTI-COMMUNISM
in
NEW YORK

Picketing at the Rival Conferences

THREE DOWN AND ONE TO GO : Grace Ball, a former corporal in the United States Services, carrying a provocative placard in the veterans' picket outside the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace had just opened with a dinner in honour of its foreign delegates. Groups hostile to the conference, and they came from many and various sections of the New York community, were busy for several days recruiting demonstrators to ring the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel with the heaviest picket line ever established in the city's history

THE ONLY BRITISH DELEGATE TO OBTAIN A VISA SITS AMONG THE RUSSIAN DELEGATES : Dr. Olaf Stapledon (left), the philosopher, seen at the opening session of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace. On his left hand is Mr. Dimitri Shostakovitch, the Russian composer, and seated on the right is Mr. Fadeyev, the Russian writer. When Dr. Stapledon arrived at La Guardia Airport, he was questioned by immigration officials for more than two hours before being released. Mr. Shostakovitch was present on the night before the conference opened at Carnegie Hall, where he attended a concert of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra. He headed the Russian delegation, and was circumspect in all dealings with the Press

PRINCESS ELIZABETH PREPARES TO OPEN THE GREAT CARVED DOOR, THE MAIN ENTRANCE OF LIVERPOOL'S ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL: A choirboy is kneeling before the Princess with the ornate steel key designed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, the Cathedral's architect, for the ceremony. The Princess afterwards advanced and the choirboys, in Tudor dress of green and old gold, slowly swung back the doors. The Princess and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Dean and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, then made a tour of the Cathedral. They visited the workshop and talked with some of the stonemasons working on the structure

AT THE DEDICATION OF MANCHESTER'S GARDEN OF REMEMBRANCE: Princess Elizabeth with a member of the guard of honour of the 8th Battalion of the Manchester Regiment. This was on the second day of the two-day tour

Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh have just paid their first official visits to the cities of Liverpool and Manchester, and Princess Margaret, on a solo tour in the West, has just paid her first official visit to Bristol. The programmes were highly concentrated in all three cities, and Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh had two particularly crowded days, in the course of which public enthusiasm caused them to be well behind schedule on more than one occasion. The most picturesque ceremony was the official opening of the great carved door of Liverpool Cathedral. For the occasion the Poet-Laureate, Mr. Masefield, wrote an eight-line poem, beginning: "We fling the doorway open to the crowd."

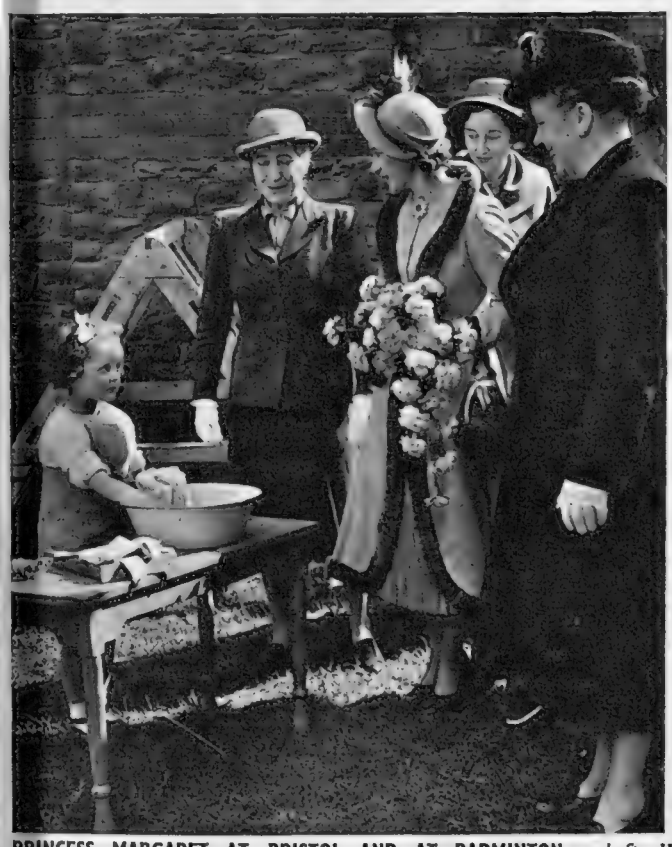
PRINCESS ELIZABETH
in the North Country
PRINCESS MARGARET
in the West Country

RECEIVING THE LEADERS IN CIVIC LIFE AT THE COUNTY HALL, PRESTON: Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by Lord Peel, greet the Mayor and Mayoress of Blackpool. A dinner followed the reception

A SMART SALUTE FOR THE PRINCESS: A small boy in naval uniform greeted Princess Elizabeth in this fashion as she arrived with the Lord Mayor of Manchester, Mrs. Kingsmill-Jones, to view the New Cross Redevelopment Scheme. Her Royal Highness inspected the 6,000th post-war dwelling in Manchester

PRINCESS ELIZABETH WAVES FROM THE BRIDGE OF THE "GALATEA": When this picture was taken the Royal party was setting out for the North End Docks, Liverpool, where the Princess opened the £1,000,000 deep-water lock in connection with the Waterloo Dock. There was a slight mishap when the tender "Galatea" bumped the wall of the lock, but no damage was done

IN ST. PETER'S SQUARE: The Princess, the Duke and the Lord Mayor of Manchester, Mrs. Kingsmill-Jones, at the ceremony of dedication in the new Garden of Remembrance. The Garden of Remembrance adjoins the war memorial. The Cenotaph commemorating the First World War is also in the Square



PRINCESS MARGARET AT BRISTOL AND AT BADMINTON: *Left*—Her Royal Highness on her visit to the Downend Home, where she had a chat with Marlene Venn, busily engaged in washing her doll's clothes. *Right*—The Princess with the Duke of Beaufort, her host, on the way to the Mothering Sunday service at Badminton

Before her official visit to the City of Bristol, Princess Margaret was the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort at Badminton. On the first day of her stay the Princess attended the Berkeley Hunt Point-to-Point Meeting at Woodford, near Falfield. On Mothering Sunday she attended a special service at the parish church with her host and hostess and other members of the Badminton house party. The Dean of Bristol was the preacher. On the next day the Princess paid her first official visit to Bristol, where she opened the "Youth at Work and at Leisure" Exhibition. Her Royal Highness's first engagement in the city was at the Downend Children's Home, and later in the day the Princess opened a school for nurses at Bishop's Knoll, Stoke Bishop. It was a day of intense activity, with a programme crowded to capacity. Wherever the Princess went vast crowds lined the route and flags and bunting were to be seen in profusion. At many points mounted police had to be called up in order to keep the way clear for the Princess's car.

1. LORD BALDWIN BACK IN ANTIGUA: The Governor of the Leewards is greeted by Mr. R. St. J. Ormerod Wayne, Administrator of Antigua

2. WELCOME FOR A PRO-CONSUL: Part of the great crowd which gathered in Antigua t cheer Lord Baldwin on his return from London to his West Indian stewardshi

FOREIGN NEWS IN PICTURES

A Survey of World Events

1 and 2. FLURRY IN THE CARIBBEAN: Lord Baldwin, Governor of the Leeward Islands, who returned to London earlier in the year to meet the Colonial Secretary, journeyed back to Antigua in the S.S. *Barfleur*, from Dieppe, and on arrival received a welcome from the islanders that betokens his enormous popularity. As his launch touched the jetty the Governor waved once to the multitudes ashore, and by that one gesture touched off the enthusiasm of the crowd of 28,000 West Indians who milled gaily round the pier gates, a wide-eyed swarm of brown faces made colourful by the brilliant bandannas of the womenfolk. On the jetty stood the officials of the administration, and there was a duly decorous greeting. The rest of St. John was disposed to celebrate in the biggest possible way, and banners bearing the word "Welcome" were to be seen everywhere. The steel bands, a speciality in Antiguan life, played with zeal on their ensembles of petrol tins, pails, miscellaneous bits of sheet iron and old exhaust pipes. The Governor's car had difficulty indeed in edging its way through the press of people, and long after Lord Baldwin had entered the portals of Government House the crowds remained. Never in the history of Antigua has there been such a transport of welcome as that reserved for the controversial figure of Governor Lord Baldwin.

3. HOLLAND GETS A CHEQUE FROM BRITAIN AND A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO HER WAR-TIME EFFORT ON THE HIGH SEAS: Dr. G. W. Spitzen (second from left), the Dutch Transport Minister, signing the agreement at The Hague settling war shipping claims between Britain and the Netherlands. Seated next to Dr. Spitzen is Sir Phillip Nicholls, British Ambassador at The Hague, and next to Sir Phillip is Mr. Alfred Barnes, the British Minister of Transport. After the signing Mr. Barnes handed over a cheque for £847,149. He paid a glowing tribute to the men of the Dutch Merchant Marine who, he said, had shown extremely able seamanship and great courage in the prosecution of the Allied cause

THE DUBBING OF SIR DONALD: The Governor-General of Australia, Mr. William John McKell, in conversation with Sir Donald Bradman and Lady Bradman after the ceremony at the Victorian Parliament House, Melbourne, at which the celebrated cricketer received the accolade

4 and 5. REVIVING FRANCE: Springtime in Paris is always a season of hope and cheerfulness, and, with the political horizon beginning to clear also, and the emergence of a healthier economic picture, all would seem to be set fair. The average middle-class Frenchman is still burdened with taxation and a cost-of-living without parallel since the days of the siege of Paris, but at least

4. SPRINGTIME IN PARIS: A busy café on the Champs Élysées betokens the start of the tourist season in reviving France, now breaking free from rationing

5. SUNSHINE ON THE CHAMPS ÉLYSÉES: Another springtime scene in Paris, which now preparing for a bumper tourist season in the spring and summer of 19

6. **COMPETING TO BE "MISS GERMANY 1949": Contestants who came before the judging committee at Bad Homburg. The winner, Miss Inge Loewenstein (left), is Stuttgart's beauty queen**

7. **SHE BEAT 49,999 OTHERS: Inge Loewenstein, employee of Pan-American, after her election as "Miss Germany 1949"**

M. Queille has called a halt to the mounting spiral of wages and prices. Food is more plentiful everywhere. With these encouraging signs France enters upon a new tourist season, looking forward to a flood of dollar-spending Americans with their hard currency, and because her manners are beyond reproach, ready to welcome with no less grace those who still dwell in the midst of currency restrictions.

6 and 7. GERMANY MOMENTARILY FORGETS HER POLITICAL PREOCCUPATIONS: The reviving economy of the West has brought a more light-hearted spirit, as witness the recent contest to find "Miss Germany" of 1949. Some 50,000 competitors took part in the contest, and the finalists forgathered recently at Bad Homburg, among them Fraulein Inge Loewenstein, the beauty queen of Stuttgart, who was finally declared "Miss Germany 1949." This was the first contest of its kind to be held in Germany since Hitler came to power in 1933.

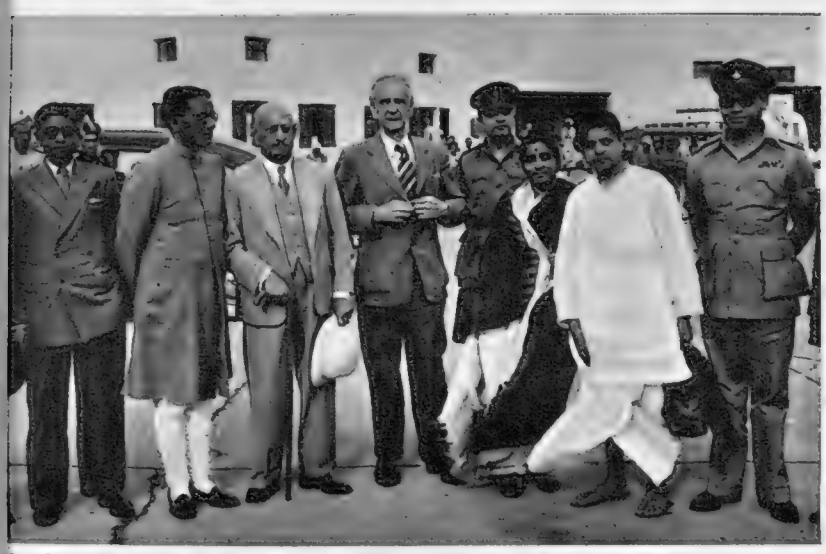
ROMAN STUDENTS HOLD THEIR INITIATION CEREMONIES: Two seniors, their headgear decorated with trinkets and the relics of past parties, including champagne corks, greeting each other during the recent three-day period of junketing at the university.

8. THE NEW REGIME IN NORTH CHINA: The entry of the Communist troops into Peking was unspectacular; there was little enthusiasm except for a noisy welcome from small groups of students. Large crowds watched the march-past, and later on there was a free show featuring the stilt-walkers of the Peking Bathouse Guild.

9. PROMOTING THE FREE CIRCULATION OF NEWS: An agreement whereby Indian newspapers become joint owners of Reuters in partnership with the newspapers of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand came into effect on February 1, on which date the Press Trust of India, under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Srinivasan, editor of the *Hindu*, formally entered into partnership with Reuters world news organisation. In conformity with the new arrangement, Mr. Devadas Gandhi (son of the late Mahatma Gandhi and editor of the *Hindustan Times* of New Delhi) was appointed Indian Director of the Board of Reuters. To mark these momentous changes, making for the freer circulation of inter-Dominion news, Lord Layton has been visiting India on a Reuter Goodwill Mission.

10. TOO MUCH WATER: Last month the Missouri River Valley was in the midst of heavy flooding, with the States of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, which all come within the watershed, more or less involved. Vast areas of farmland were flooded, and the Civil Air Patrol was constantly engaged for several weeks in issuing evacuation warnings up and down the great river and its tributaries. At the end of March came the turn of the Mississippi, and the breaking of the levee four miles above Baton Rouge, the State capital, for a while caused a threat to a great area of Louisiana.

8. **WHEN THE COMMUNISTS ENTERED PEKING: Chinese stilt-walkers taking part in the victory celebrations which lasted several days**



9. **MISSION TO INDIA: Lord Layton, leader of the Reuter Goodwill Mission, at Delhi Airport, where he was officially welcomed by leaders of the Indian Press**

10. **BREAK IN THE MISSISSIPPI: An aerial view of the bend in the river four miles north of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, where intense flooding has taken place**

THE RAMPART WALK ALONG THE WALLS OF THE CITY OF CHICHESTER : From the rampart walk there is displayed a long succession of superb views of the Cathedral riding over Chichester's sea of tumbled roofs. Dr. Thomas Sharp, in his plan for the preservation and improvement of Chichester, which has just been published under the title of *Georgian City*, recommends that blocks of quietly-designed cottages should be built in the neighbourhood of the ramparts, but they must on no account be more than one storey high he declares, for a greater height would eat unduly into the view. This is only one of the many vital suggestions made by Dr. Sharp in his effort to modernise the city without harming its magnificent architectural character and its many fine vistas

CHICHESTER'S RICHLY-WROUGHT MEDIEVAL MARKET CROSS : It stands at the very central point of the city at the crossing of the four streets, which divide the old city into its four clearly defined quarters. Dr. Sharp says in his report : " It would be little short of murder to do anything that would seriously impair the setting of this lovely structure. The present setting is as nearly perfect as can be conceived. The buildings on the cross-roads crowd in on the Cross intimately. Cross and setting are in an exquisite harmony of scale "

CHICHESTER

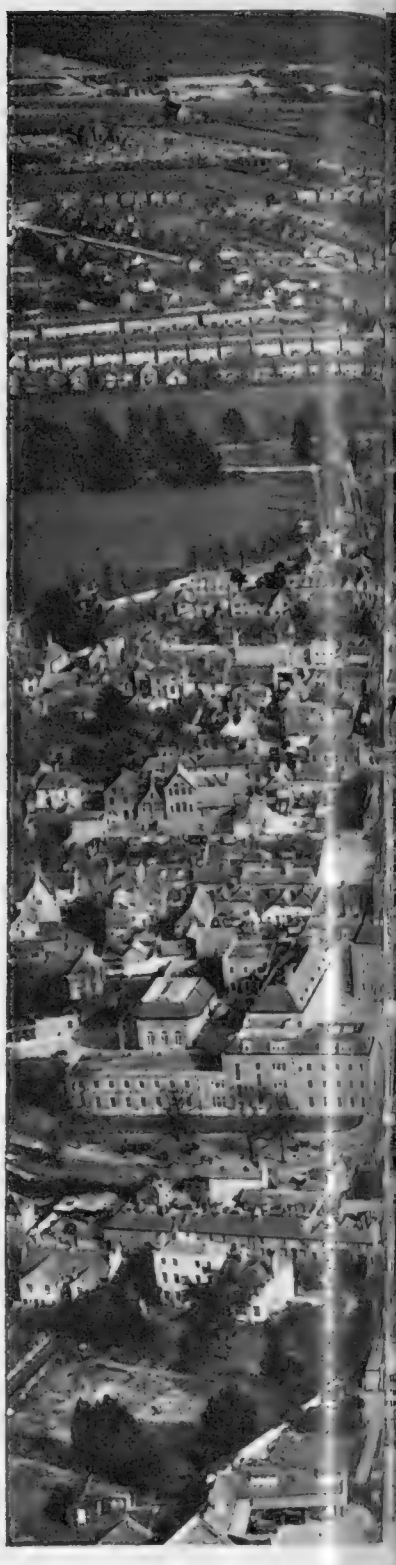
REPLANNING THE ANCIENT CITY

Dr. Thomas Sharp's Imaginative Scheme of Development

Dr. Thomas Sharp is a specialist in overcoming modern-day urban chaos with a minimum of annoyance to those who would protect our architectural heritage. His plan for Salisbury, has already been published. Now Dr. Sharp emerges with a plan for the neighbouring city of Chichester, which is presented to Cicestrians in particular and to the public in general for criticism and comment. As in the case of Salisbury, the Cathedral is the focal point of the replanning scheme, and the proposed new western approach to the great shrine is one that will beyond all doubt stir the imagination. Dr. Sharp makes a series of general comments, in which he praises the virtues of Chichester and its architectural harmony, and after outlining some of the problems, tells us just how he proposes to secure the harmonious development of Chichester in the light of its architectural features. Dr. Sharp makes it absolutely plain that there should be no interference with the existing main streets. He is staunch, too, in his defence of the old Market Cross, and one gains the impression that he would fight to the last gasp for its continuance at the one spot, in the heart of the city, where it belongs.

Dr. Sharp envisages the steady growth of Chichester in the next two decades to a population at most of 20,000, but urges that entry to the industrial estate should be limited to industrial concerns now within the city.

Finally, this modern planner, who writes with skill and imagination, asks us to remember that it is " a living organism we are considering, not an architectural scene," a city in which people live and work, not a relic of the Middle Ages, and it is in this spirit that Dr. Sharp has obviously tackled every phase of his great task.



TACKLING THE PROBLEM OF THE PALLANTS : Some of the Georgian houses in this residential quarter where there will be no road-widening under Dr. Sharp's plan. Not a few of the buildings in the Pallants are too big for present-day domestic use, and it is suggested that these could be put to public use, possibly serving as clubs or hostels

SUGGESTED AS THE SCENE OF EXTENSIVE REBUILDING : Chapel Street, in the north-western sector of the city, the only part that has fallen on evil days. The southern end of Chapel Street was bombed and the blight of commerce has also fallen upon it

THE WEST SUSSEX CAPITAL ON ITS ANCIENT SITE IN THE PLAIN BETWEEN THE SEA AND THE SOUTH DOWNS: An aerial view of the city of Chichester, with the celebrated Cathedral as its focal point. In Dr. Sharp's plan for Chichester he mentions a new and dramatic possibility. "It may not be generally realised," he declares, "that by some extraordinary piece of good fortune a long strip of land that is directly axial with the West Door of the Cathedral has been left almost unused between the garden of the Bishop's Palace and the backs of the houses on the south side of West Street." The strip, over 200 yards long, is in the foreground of this picture and picked out by white lines. It provides a wonderful opportunity for creating a new scene. If a wide avenue of close-set trees were planted there with a walk between them aligned on to the West Door and the spire of the Cathedral beyond that, there could be created a Cathedral approach without parallel in Britain. The view at the other end would be terminated by the new buildings of the Theological College

NORTH STREET AND THE OLD ASSEMBLY ROOMS (*Left*) **AND WEST STREET** (*Right*), **TWO OF THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES LEADING TO THE MARKET CROSS: Dr. Sharp criticises those who hold the opinion that there should be street widening in this central area of the city. His solution of the problem of internal communications in Chichester is to provide alternative routes for cross-city traffic with appropriate car stands for shoppers and back lanes for vehicles unloading and collecting goods at the shops. West Street and North Street would, under Dr. Sharp's plan, remain essentially as they are at the present moment. The view of West Street shows the detached bell-tower of Chichester Cathedral. The Cathedral is at the present moment undergoing considerable restoration**

THE WORLD OF AVIATION

Getting the Weather News at Dunstable : An American Midget and an American Giant, the Wee-Wing and the B 36

GETTING BRITAIN'S WEATHER NEWS : A cloud-formation photographed by meteorological observers of the R.A.F., as part of the daily routine of forecasting Britain's weather. It is all part of the work of the Central Forecasting Office at Dunstable, which has set up a forecasting research station which is working to give an accurate weather forecast for as much as five days ahead. For many years we have known what the weather was like thousands of miles around Britain. But this weather, before it reached Britain, could be changed and broken up by the conditions 70,000 ft. above the earth, where no man has so far been able to fly. Before the war we knew little of what was happening in the upper air from day to day. During the war it was found that balloons could be sent up to 70,000 ft. equipped with automatic radio transmitters. To-day, a network of balloons send back signals four times a day indicating the pressure, temperature and humidity of the layers of the stratosphere through which they pass over Britain, the Continent and the Atlantic

On left—The Californian air must breed an adventurous spirit, for hardly a month passes without news of some new type of home-made plane on the verge of taking to the skies. Mr. Sebring's Wee-Wing, illustrated on the left, has cost him less than 100 dollars to construct, and the whole task has taken him about three years. The swept-back construction would seem to be a mere affectation in an aircraft of such engine-power. The Wee-Wing does draw attention, however, to American concentration on private flying, and there are in existence in the United States many light aircraft of proven worth, such as the Globe Swift, the Republic Seabee, and the Landgraf helicopter. The New World is now very clearly beginning to see its way forward to an era of general private flying

SOMETHING NEW FROM THE SAN FERNANDO VALLEY : Mr. Robert M. Sebring, of San Fernando, at the controls of his home-made Wee-Wing aircraft, which he has designed with heavily swept-back wings in the manner of machines tackling speeds in the region of the sonic barrier. The Wee-Wing, which has yet to be test-flown, should cruise at a steady 65 m.p.h.

FOR THE AMERICAN AIR CADET : The U.S. Air Force has ordered 100 of these Fairchild T 31 trainers, which will be used for both primary and basic flight training. Incorporating new theories in cockpit design, the T 31 embodies safety features recommended by veteran pilots, flight instructors and psychologists after a comprehensive study of accident reports. Designed with the clean lines of a fighter the T 31 primary-basic trainer has a cruising speed of 142 miles per hour, and top speed of 166 m.p.h. It has retractable gear, all-metal skin, and a bubble canopy allowing unobstructed vision for trainer instructor, and features that are unusual in a primary trainer

A B 36 GIANT TAKES OFF ON ITS FIRST TEST FLIGHT WITH ADDED JET POWER : The machine, with its six engines and jets fixed in pairs near the extremities of each wing, rising from the runway at Carswell Air Base, Fort Worth, Texas. The twin jets develop more than 4,000 h.p. in addition to the 21,000 h.p. of the six main engines. The maximum speed is increased from "over 300 m.p.h." to 435 m.p.h. at 45,000 ft. A B 36, without jet engines, recently set up a new distance record for a super-bomber, flying 9,600 miles non-stop and without refuelling and for nearly twenty-five of the forty-three hours it remained aloft carried two tons of bombs. Its flight exceeded by 687 miles the record flight of another B 36 last September from Fort Worth to Honolulu and return; but fell short by 1,636 miles of equalling the non-refuelling distance record made by a two-engined U.S. Navy patrol aircraft, the *Truculent Turtle*, in 1946

MECHANICS

DOWN ON THE FARM AND DOWN BY THE SEA

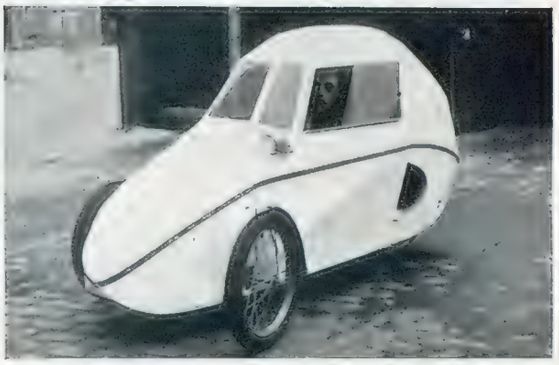
New Pictures from Britain and Germany

A DEMONSTRATION OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AT OVERTON, HANTS: Showing the uses of the Compton Tractor Power Loader. The many outstanding and important features of this tractor loader include the removal of manure from yards; lifting and loading sand, gravel, coke, coal, ashes and lime; lifting and loading all root crops; a hay and silage sweep; a levelling blade; a lifting beam for pipe-laying, and for lifting sacks and timber. The loader can be attached, serviced and operated by any efficient mechanic. The jib arms and bucket can be detached and the tractor made available for other uses within fifteen minutes by a single operator

ALSO DEMONSTRATED AT OVERTON—THE F.H. HEDGE-CUTTING MACHINE: This is a two-wheeled trailed machine, which takes its power from the tractor. The operator of the cutter travels on a square platform on which is mounted a telescopic arm, which can be extended from 6 ft. to 8 ft. 9 ins., driving a revolving disc with six scimitar-type blades or knives. These are fitted with a friction automatic safety clutch. The hedge-cutting machine, with its effective cutting width of 4 ft., will clip hedges ranging from one year's growth up to really heavy growths involving timber of 2 ins. to 3 ins. in diameter. The operator is shielded by a screen

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR BRITAIN'S POST-WAR LIGHTSHIPS: Three members of the crew of the "Kentish Knock" relaxing in the centrally-heated mess-deck of their vessel

The new lightships which are now making their appearance around our coasts incorporate many technical improvements and better accommodation for the crews than the pre-war vessels which they are replacing. The latest of these vessels to take station, the *Kentish Knock*, has just been moored off the Kent coast. Half of the sixteen Trinity House vessels lost during the war have already been replaced, and others are being built. Instead of hammocks and bath-tubs, the crews of the new vessels now have two-berth cabins, and fitted bathrooms, with comfortable mess-decks and modern galleys. Light from the new ships is thrown from new-type lantern-towers, 40 ft. above sea-level, with electrically-driven revolving carriages.



THIS VEHICLE IS CLAIMED TO BE GERMANY'S CHEAPEST MOTOR-CAR: Looking more like a converted motor-bicycle side-car, it has been constructed in Oberhofen, Bavaria, at a cost of about £60. The car is capable of reaching a speed of about nineteen miles per hour, and runs on 1 gallon of petrol for over 180 miles

A GERMAN MECHANIC CLAIMS TO HAVE ACHIEVED PERPETUAL MOTION: Kurt Schaetzle, thirty-nine, seen with his "motorless motor" which he has perfected after having worked on the idea for twelve years. His claim has not yet been substantiated by any German or Allied authority. Displaying his small model, Schaetzle said: "It had been running without fail for three days and nights until I stopped it." The machine consists of a wheel mounted on a long axle which is bent at right-angles in its centre. The spokes of the wheel are fastened to the ends of the axle. A spring and a small weight regularly flipping back and forth within the radius of the wheel produce continuous motion

THE LANTERN-TOWER OF THE "KENTISH KNOCK": The lamps of Britain's new lightships develop 300,000 candle power and send out single, double, triple or quadruple flashes

H.M.S. "OCEAN" IS MANŒUVRED FROM THE FLOATING DOCK IN MALTA: The 13,000-ton aircraft-carrier in charge of tugs as she emerged after a refit. She has since been loading stores and undergoing repainting preparatory to putting to sea. Last autumn H.M.S. *Ocean* fouled a buoy when berthing at Bighi, Malta, following her arrival from England. The opportunity was at once taken for berthing her for inspection in the dock known as the A.F.D. 35. The dock has only been in use a short while. It was built in Bombay for the Admiralty shortly after the war and towed in two sections on the 4,000-mile journey to Grand Harbour, Valetta. Seven powerful tugs undertook the task, and the testing moment came when the two sections of the 50,000-ton structure were hauled through the Suez Canal. On arrival at Grand Harbour the two parts of the dock were put together, and it then underwent sea trials. Whenever a ship enters the dock ballast is pumped from the tanks and the vessel is raised high and dry for the inspection. H.M.S. *Ocean* is the first major vessel to have entered the dock. The carrier was completed in June 1945, and she was intended primarily for the prosecution of the Far Eastern war

With the end of the spring cruise the Home Fleet is to undergo a significant change in its constitution. From now on the accent is to be on air craft-carriers. The battleship *Duke of York* is being withdrawn for a refit, and her place as flagship of Admiral Sir Rhoderick McGrigor will be taken by the aircraft-carrier *Implacable*, which has been specially fitted out for the Admiral and his staff. The fleets of the United States have already adopted the carrier as their spearhead, and it would seem that the great "battle waggons" are to have a secondary role. Depicted on these pages are two of Britain's newest light fleet carriers, the sister-ships *Theseus* and *Ocean*, and H.M.A.S. *Sydney*, Australia's light fleet carrier

H.M.A.S. "SYDNEY" COMPLETES ... point near the control tower ... "Sydney," bought by the Roy... group of Sea Fury and Firefly ... working-up trials. H.M.A.S. "S...

"THESEUS" CRUISES ALONG THE COAST OF AFRICA: An aerial view of the light fleet carrier in sunny seas after the recent visit of the Home Fleet units to the island of Madeira. Accompanied by the destroyer *St. James*, the *Theseus* paid a four-day visit to the island. This was the first occasion on which British warships had called at Madeira since the war

CARRIERS of the COMMONWEALTH

H.M.S. "Ocean" Leaves Malta's Floating Dock: "Theseus" off Madeira: H.M.A.S. "Sydney" on Her Trials

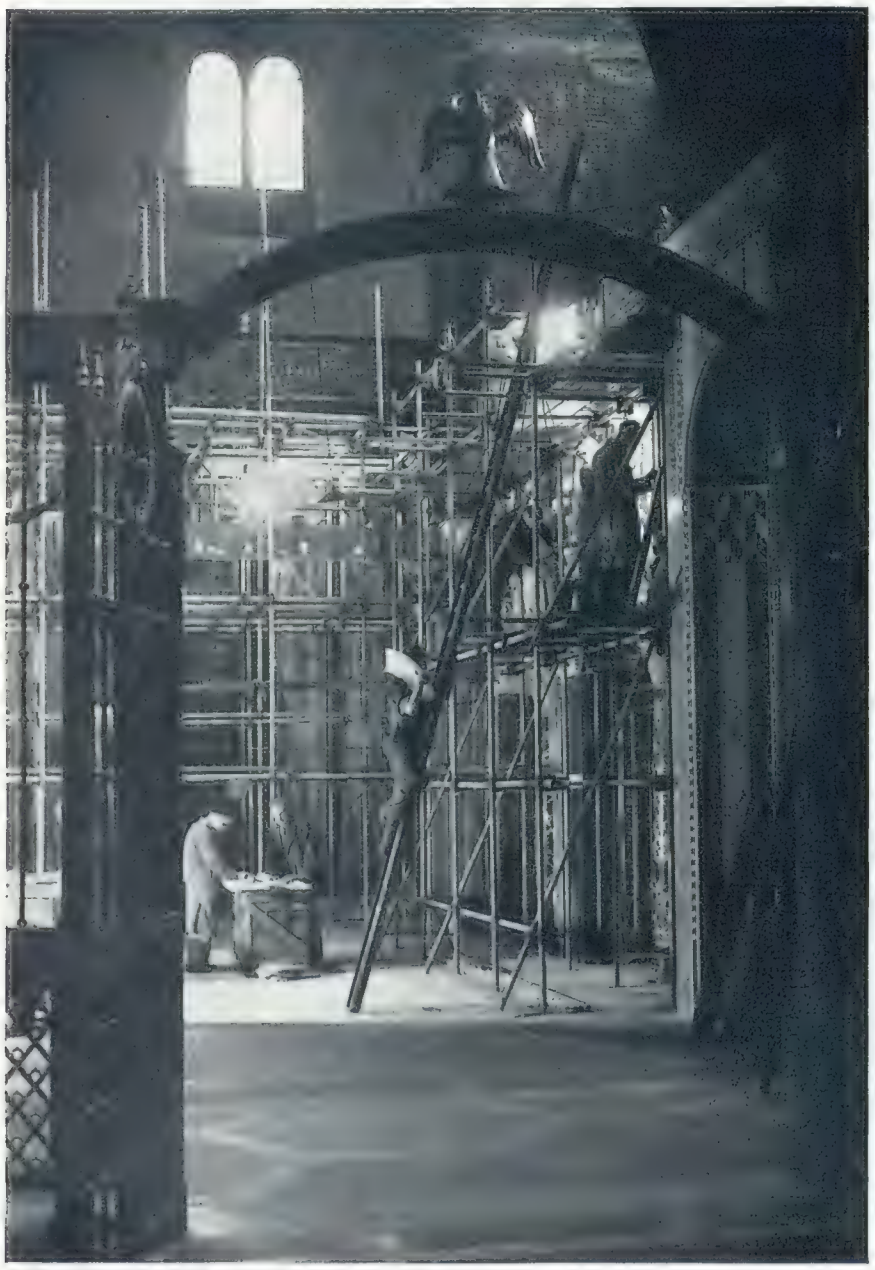
R WORKING-UP TRIALS—THE NEW CARRIER CRUISES IN BRITISH WATERS BEFORE SAILING FOR THE COMMONWEALTH: *Left*—Two of "Sydney's" aircraft viewed from a as they prepared to taxi to the take-off position. *Right*—After being brought up from the hangars, wings are unfolded and the aircraft are prepared for flight. yal Australian Navy from the British Government for £1,440,000, is the first of a class of six ships designated as light fleet carriers. She embarks one carrier air aircraft. Officers and ratings have come from Australia to take the carrier to the South Pacific, and while over here they have taken her through the arduous Sydney" takes her name from a celebrated Australian warship of the First World War. She has a displacement of 14,000 tons. Her complement is approximately 850

MARBLING WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL

Completing John Bentley's Great Shrine

Westminster Roman Catholic Cathedral stands on the site of Tothill Fields Prison. The site was bought by Cardinal Manning in 1883, and soon after his election Herbert Vaughan, third Archbishop of Westminster, began the building. The architect was John Francis Bentley, who designed the great shrine in the Early Christian Byzantine style. The first stone was laid in 1895, but neither the architect nor the priest lived to see the completion of the main fabric. Bentley died suddenly in 1902, when 50 ft. of the 283-ft. campanile had still to be erected, and the Cardinal died a few months later. The first public religious service held in the Cathedral was indeed the requiem of its founder. Even now the work is far from complete. Work has begun again on the marbling of the interior brickwork, intentionally left rough and unpointed for the adherence of the marble, and the pictures on this page show the present progress. Stocks of marble are sufficient for present needs, as they have been built up from imports over quite a period of years.

THE FATHER SACRISTAN IN THE PARTLY-COMPLETED CHAPEL OF ST. GEORGE AND THE ENGLISH MARTYRS: The elaborate marbling of the chapel is in marked contrast to the rough, unpointed brickwork of the general fabric. In the chapel lies the body of John Southworth (1592-1654), a secular priest in Westminster who was hanged at Tyburn



AN ARTISAN AT WORK IN THE BLESSED SACRAMENT CHAPEL: In this part of the Cathedral the work has been going ahead at speed during the past six weeks. No licence is necessary for the task, as it is classed as a work of art. It will be many years before the marbling of the whole interior of the Cathedral is brought to completion

THE MARBLING CONTINUES AMID A SEA OF SCAFFOLDING: Two more pictures of the work in progress at Westminster, the seat of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster. Both these pictures show the Blessed Sacrament Chapel. Some of the columns in the Cathedral are clothed with dark green marble hewn from a forgotten quarry from which, in the year 563, the Emperor Justinian drew the marbles for the great Basilica of St. Sophia in Constantinople. Three of the Westminster chapels are now complete—the Holy Souls, St. Gregory, and St. Andrew and the Saints of Scotland

THE SITE OF LONDON'S JEWISH CEMETERY : The excavation of bombed sites under the direction of the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council has brought to light the old Jewish cemetery in Jewin Street. From the eleventh century until 1290, every Jew, who died in England, was taken there to be buried

WHERE JEWIN STREET STOOD : The arches indicate the position of the street which led to the Jewish cemetery. John Milton lived in a house in Jewin Street in 1661-62. He married his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, there, and wrote much of "Paradise Lost." The Jewish cemetery was in use in the sixteenth century, but it is recorded that in 1603 the burial-ground had been turned into "fair garden plots and summer houses for pleasure." Before the time of Henry II, it was the only place in the country in which Jews had the right to bury their dead. Much valuable work has been done by the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council and an appeal for £50,000 is being launched so that the work may continue

AN UNUSUAL VIEW OF ST. JAMES'S PARK LAKE : It is being spring-cleaned by the Ministry of Works. The sludge, which is piled in small heaps, will be used for top-dressing in the parks. Meanwhile the birds have been moved to the small pond near Storey's Gate, which is independent of the main water supply. Storey's Gate was named after Edward Storey, Keeper of the Birds to Charles II

LONDON IN SPRING

Excavations in the City : Cleaning St. James's Park Lake : The New Garden in Hanover Square

HANOVER SQUARE GARDENS ARE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC : The opening ceremony was performed, last Wednesday, by the Mayor of Westminster. The two acres of garden have been entirely reconstructed from their derelict state after the war, and the statue of William Pitt has been cleaned. The public have access to the gardens during daylight, after which only residents with keys can enter. The replanning was organised by a committee under Mr. J. F. B. Satchell

Hanover Square was built as a fashionable place of residence in 1718. It is now almost entirely commercial. The famous Hanover Square Rooms stood on the site of No. 4. Beau Brummell's celebrated inquiry concerning the Prince of Wales :—"Sherry, who 's your fat friend ? " is said to have been made at the Hanover Square Rooms, which later were renamed the Queen's Ancient Concert Rooms and used as a concert hall between 1776 and 1874. During the war, air-raid shelters were built in the garden of the square and, after they were demolished, it remained in a desolate state until the work of reconditioning began. Residents of the square had continued to pay for its upkeep, and the accumulated money, amounting to £3,000, was spent on the restoration. The lawns, seeded last year, are already in good condition, an ornamental pool has been constructed, and benches, made of timber from the *Iron Duke* (Admiral Jellicoe's flagship at the time when he was in command of the Grand Fleet), have been placed beside the paths

LONGLEAT, A STATELY ELIZABETHAN MANSION, NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC: Longleat, standing in a vast park renowned for its trees, is the seat of the Marquess of Bath and one of the finest examples in the country of sixteenth-century domestic architecture. The house was completed about 1580, and later Sir Christopher Wren made some additions. There were further improvements by Wyatt in the nineteenth century. Longleat, with a front extending to 220 ft., contains a massive hall and a large portrait gallery, with portraits by Reynolds, Lely and Van Dyck. During the war Longleat was occupied by a girls' school

THE FAMILY DINING-ROOM AT LONGLEAT: There are two dining-rooms in the mansion, and also two Ante-Rooms, a Drawing-Room and a Grand Salon. These for the most part lie on the east side of the building. There are notable portraits in nearly every room

BISHOP KEN'S LIBRARY: Bishop Ken, one of the nonjuring bishops, was given sanctuary at Longleat when he was dispossessed in 1691, and he died there in 1711. Ken was a man of saintly life, whose forthright attitude won the regard of Charles II. He was also in high favour under James II. When Ken was not at Longleat, he often stayed with his kinsman, Isaak Walton, at the rectory at Polshot, Wiltshire. The Longleat Library contains some fine manuscripts, including four folios of Shakespeare and books printed by Caxton

The Public Admitted to Two Famous Mansions

LONGLEAT and KNOWSLEY OPEN THEIR GATES

The news that Longleat, the ancestral home of the Thynnes, and Knowsley, the ancestral home of the Stanleys, are being reopened to the public is welcome indeed, for each in its own way is of surpassing interest. Longleat, home of the Marquess of Bath, was erected on the site of an Augustine Priory by Sir John Thynne, the foundations being laid in January 1567. It is traditionally asserted that the designs for this stately mansion were obtained from Italy, and that John of Padua was the master mason or the clerk of the works. The founder's descendant, one Thomas Thynne, who was murdered in his coach in Pall Mall in 1682, made several material alterations to Longleat, and built a road to Frome, planted with elms. The completion of the whole mansion to the original design, however, was left to the first Viscount Weymouth, created in 1682, who completed Longleat and fitted it up in the most lavish style.

PICTURES ABOVE THE GREAT STAIRCASE: The staircase was designed by Sir Jeffery Wyatville (1766-1840), [the architect, who made additions to Longleat for the second Marquess of Bath. Wyatville is best known for his transformation of Windsor Castle

THE TAPESTRY-HUNG SALON: The tapestries are French and Flemish of the sixteenth century. The fireplace, said to be a copy of one in the Vatican, is hardly in keeping with the tapestries, and is, in fact, a surprising feature of the Elizabethan mansion

KNOWSLEY HALL, THE ANCESTRAL HOME OF THE STANLEYS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF LIVERPOOL: Lord and Lady Derby have decided to restrict their living accommodation at Knowsley to a suite of rooms, and most of the mansion is now being opened to the public. Lord Derby has also decided to restore the issue of public passes to Knowsley Park, and these are to be in force until October 1. The rooms, which may be seen, include the Wren drawing-room, the Jacobean room, and the smoking-room, with its paintings of notable horses and its racing trophies. The Knowsley estate came to the Stanleys before 1400

THE EAST WING OF THE SOUTH FRONT AT KNOWSLEY: This colonnaded addition to the mansion dates from the late seventeenth century. The inscription under the coat of arms refers to the execution of the seventh Earl of Derby at Bolton in 1651. The seventh Earl was devotedly attached to the Royal cause during the Civil War, and his wife, Charlotte, daughter of Claude de la Tremouilee, Duke of Thouars, is famed for her gallant defence of Latham House when it was besieged by the Parliamentarians in 1644.

THE LIBRARY AT KNOWSLEY HALL: One of the many spacious apartments in the ancestral home of the Stanleys in Lancashire. Knowsley, like Longleat, home of the Marquess of Bath, is famous both for its books and its pictures

Knowsley, where members of the Royal Family have so often stayed during journeys to the north, has been in the Stanley family continuously for over 550 years. The house has been subject to many modifications over the years, so that it is not possible to say that it is typical of any period. The original house was enlarged by the first Earl of Derby, that ardent supporter of Henry VII, who at Bosworth placed the crown of Richard III on the head of the victorious Richmond. The tenth Earl, about 1700, carried out many modifications, and little of the original building now remains. Knowsley is built mainly of red brick.

KNOWSLEY PICTURE GALLERY: French and Dutch masters are represented in the Stanley collection. Above the fireplace is a portrait of the ill-fated seventh Earl of Derby, who perished at the hands of the Parliamentarians in 1651

SOON TO BE A "PRISON WITHOUT BARS"—THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE HOME OF THE EARL OF DUCIE WHICH HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY H.M. PRISON COMMISSION: The fifth Earl and Countess seen in the grounds of Tortworth Court, which is to be the scene of perhaps the largest sale of family treasures for many years. The Court has been taken over in connection with the Leyhill "prison without bars" in the park surrounding the building. Heirlooms which have been in the Ducie family for centuries are being removed from storage in various parts of the country and are to be put back into their original setting in the Court for the sale. In the meantime the Earl and Countess are living in a small stone-built cottage on the estate. After the sale they will set sail for Australia, from which country they had returned some twelve months ago in order to negotiate the disposal of the Court

1. THE FIRST OF THE B.O.A.C.'S FLEET OF CANADAIR IV AIRLINERS: The machine on arrival at London Airport, Heathrow, where it has been delivered from Montreal two months ahead of schedule. The whole of B.O.A.C.'s fleet from Canada will in all probability be delivered before the end of the present year

2 and 3. NO B.U.'S TO UPSET THE DYING CURSE OF TICHBORNE: Father Ritchie, with Sir Anthony Doughty Tichborne standing beside him, blessing the flour before its distribution. *Right*—Sir Anthony, the fourteenth baronet, doling out flour to one of the 989 Tichborne tenants

1. CANADAIR SHOWS THE WAY: Between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 is being spent by B.O.A.C. on the fleet of twenty-two Canadair airliners which are being made in the Canadair factory outside Montreal. About one-fifth of the equipment for the machines, including the Rolls-Royce engines, is being supplied from Britain. The arrival of the first of the machines at London Airport was made something of an occasion, and among those welcoming the clipper were Mr. George Lindgren, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Sir Harold Hartley, Chairman of B.O.A.C., Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman-Designate, and Mr. Whitney Straight, Chief Executive.

2 and 3. THE TICHBORNE DOLE: According to family legend the Tichborne dole has been given since 1150, when from her deathbed

A Record of the HOME NEWS IN PICTURES

QUEUEING UP FOR SWITZERLAND: A crowd outside the Swiss Bank, Lower Regent Street, where the first allocations of Swiss francs to holiday-makers were made. A maximum of £4,600,000 for British tourists' expenditure has been made for the twelve months beginning May 1. This was an outcome of Anglo-Swiss trade talks in Berne

THE WATER GYPSIES OF THE WEST: "Beatrice," a former canal boat and now the new floating headquarters of the Severn Wildfowl Trust, moored for a few hours at Diglis Basin, Worcester, on her journey from Birmingham to the lower reaches of the Severn. In command is Mr. Peter Scott, M.B.E., D.S.C. (second from left), well-known naturalist, author and broadcaster, and son of the Antarctic explorer. He is director of the Trust, formed in 1946 to make a scientific study of the habits of the prolific wild bird life of the river's lower reaches. Forming the crew for the trip to the new moorings with Mr. Scott are Mr. Aickman, of the Inland Waterways Association. Mrs. Aickman, and Miss Talbot Ponsonby (right), Assistant Secretary of the Trust

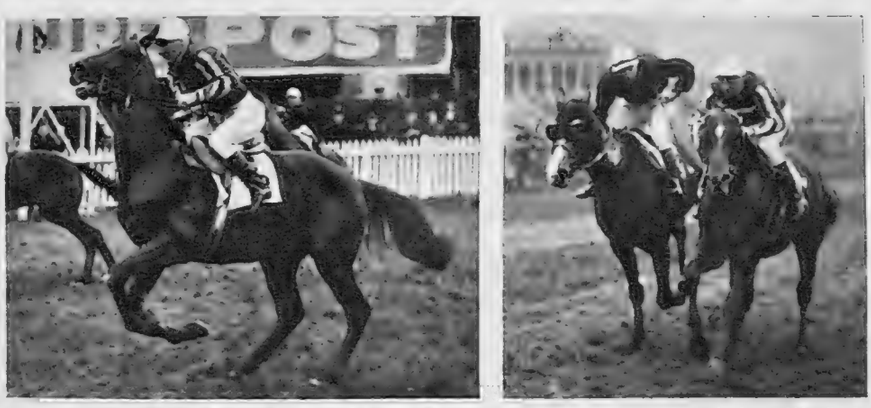
4. THE DOGS HAD A BIG DAY: Major Sir Jocelyn Lucas with his famous Sealyham pack which he used as beaters during a recent rabbit shoot at Sheverells Green, Markyate, Herts.

Lady Mabel Tichborne pleaded with her husband, Roger, to give annually the produce of a small portion of his estates to the poor. He agreed to give the value of the acres she could encompass while holding a flaming torch. Rising from her bed Lady Mabel crawled around 23 acres, and then, just before she died, charged her husband and his heirs to give the dole every year. If they failed she prophesied seven sons would be born to the house followed by a generation of seven daughters, and then the ancient name of Tichborne would die and the manor house fall. The dole of bread was distributed for 644 years until it was stopped by order of the magistrates. Sir Henry Tichborne, who was then living, had seven sons and the house fell down, and seven daughters were born to the heir. Sir Henry's third son Edward reinstituted the dole. In 1947 the Ministry of Food, after originally agreeing to issue B.U.s to Sir Anthony, suddenly changed its mind. The dole was kept up by members of the general public giving their own B.U.s.

4. EXPLOITS OF SIR JOCELYN LUCAS: Hertfordshire War Agricultural Committee has been fighting a losing battle against hordes of rabbits, grey squirrels and foxes, since trapping was abolished in 1947. Hounds have found it difficult to operate in the dense undergrowth, but since Major Sir Jocelyn Lucas offered to lend his Sealyham pack they have had a number of successful days. It is a sight to see as the Sealyhams dash into the woodlands in search of their quarry, spreading far and wide as the scent takes them through the undergrowth. Sir Jocelyn, who is M.P. for Portsmouth South, is an expert on field sports, and his books and articles on the Sealyham terrier are well known.

5 and 6. A JOCKEY WITH A FLAIR FOR PUBLICITY: Billy Cook, the Australian jockey who has come to be known in Australia as "last race Cook," won the last race at Liverpool on his second ride in England, and before the meeting was over firmly established himself by his stylish riding. Cook uses a white whip with an end like a blob of ice cream, to the implication of which no horse could possibly turn a blind eye. He will, beyond doubt, ride many more winners as the season gets under way. The pictures on the right show him in a duel against Douglas Smith on Dogger Bank in Liverpool's City Plate. English racing men have always given a welcome to jockeys from the Commonwealth, and in recent years the successes of Johnstone and Britt, the Australians, and Nicoll, the South African, are readily called to mind.

7 and 8. THE POWERS OF MR. RALPH SLATER: The well-known hypnotist as a prelude to his world tour, recently held a remarkable demonstration at the Empress Hall, Earls Court, bringing members of a large and critical audience, including doctors and Pressmen, under the spell of his wizardry. Mr. Ralph Slater is thirty-eight years of age. He was born in London of Russian parents and went to America in his teens, where he studied hypnosis. He makes no claim to be a superman or great healer, but does emphasise the possibilities of hypnosis for the relief of pain and as an aid to the treatment of neurotics. During the war Mr. Slater's services were used by the medical profession in the United States.



5 and 6. THE EMERGENCE OF "LAST RACE COOK": The Australian champion jockey, W. Cook, riding down to the start on Acid Test, and (*right*) gaining the victory in a fighting finish

7 and 8. MR. RALPH SLATER HOLDS THEM SPELLBOUND: *Left*—Mr. Slater, the hypnotist, is seen holding a microphone and describing to his audience the process of inserting a needle into the hand of a doctor whom he has hypnotised. *Right*—His hypnotised subjects

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW AT WESTMINSTER: Some of the exhibits which brought Londoners flocking to the annual display. *Left*—A display of primulas. *Left centre*—A new species to be known as "Primula Tayloriana." *Right centre*—Saxifrage and other rock-plants. *Right*—The "Braba Mollissima"

The Queen visited the exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society, and, like most of the many visitors, was particularly interested in the show of spring flowers. Once again Mr. J. Lionel Richardson outshone all other exhibitors by winning fourteen first prizes. For his daffodils, Mr. Richardson received a gold medal. New plants before the committee were fairly numerous and a first-class certificate was awarded to *Dicentra Spectabilis*, shown by R. C. Notcutt Ltd., and to Narcissus "Farewell," shown by Mr. Williams of Lanarth

The BATTLE of the MARKS in BERLIN

The Western Sectors Shut Out the Soviet Currency

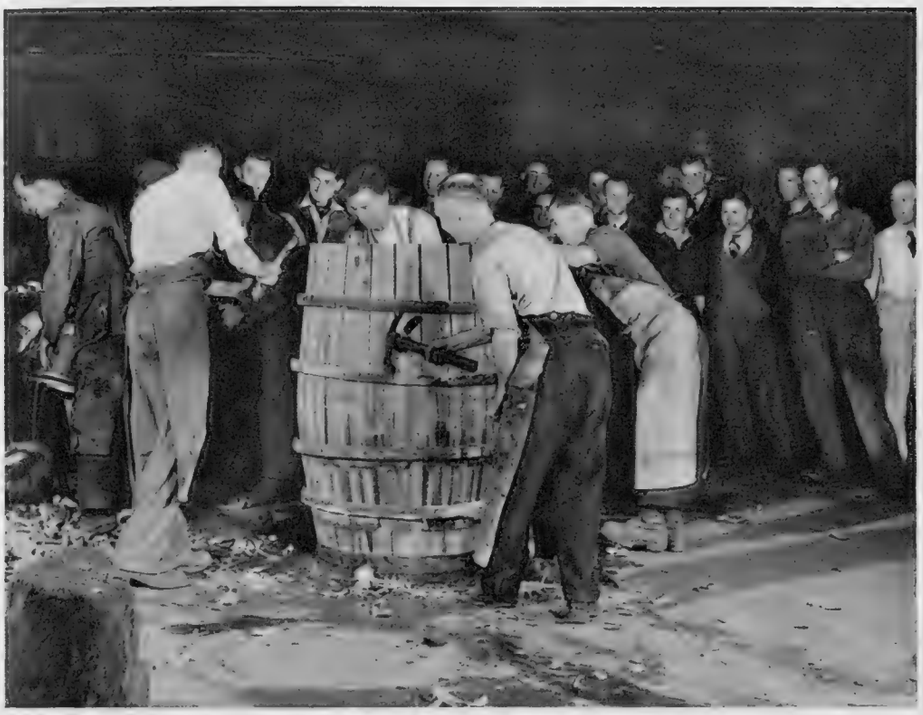
THE COMMUNISTS IN EAST BERLIN HOLDING A MEETING OF PROTEST AFTER THE WEST MARK WAS MADE THE SOLE LEGAL CURRENCY IN THE WESTERN SECTORS OF BERLIN, SHUTTING OUT THE EAST MARK, WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN IN GENERAL ACCEPTANCE FOR ESSENTIAL SERVICES: *Left*—**Hans Jendretsky, Deputy Chairman of the Socialist Unity Party (the Communists), addressing the meeting in Unter den Linden. He declared that the Western Allies were splitting Berlin by their latest action.** *Right*—**Some of the Markgraf police and People's police, who carried the old black, red and gold flag of the German Republic. The meeting was not a success. The Communists told Berliners that the banning of the East mark was "a typical example of Western warmongering"**

Dr. Ernest Reuter, Lord Mayor of Berlin, told the City Assembly last week that he hoped to reopen the question of the city's inclusion in a new West German State, and meanwhile the currency changes, he declared, were a recognition on the part of the Western Allies that "we here in Berlin are a part of the West and will be treated and protected as such." Dr. Reuter's confidence was matched by other speakers in the Assembly. The general feeling seemed to be that by making the West mark legal currency in West Berlin, the United States, Britain and France have committed themselves still further to maintenance of their position in Berlin. The currency reforms have not, however, at the time of writing produced any Russian reprisals, and the protest meeting in the Russian Sector was by no means a success. In fact, German authorities and banks in the Soviet Sector have been instructed to work out the best means of dealing with the new set of conditions. During the period of the dual currency the majority of workers received 25 per cent. of their wages in West marks and 75 per cent. in East marks. The situation was utterly chaotic. It is felt that from now on the West Berliners will regard their sole currency with rapidly increasing favour

WESTERN BERLINERS EXCHANGE SOVIET EAST MARKS FOR WEST MARKS AT A RATION OFFICE IN THE WESTERN SECTORS: Each person may exchange fifteen East marks for fifteen West marks when they receive their new cards. At one time East marks were used throughout Berlin for payments for rationed food, transport, and taxes, but anyone wanting to buy such articles as shoes, clothing or toilet requisites had to pay in West marks, as shopkeepers would not trust the East mark. Nothing is to happen to East mark savings in the banks, and Western Berliners can always use them in East Berlin

IT IS MARK TIME WHERE THE SECTORS MEET! Since the recent currency changes street cars have been brought to a halt on the 174 line at Potsdamer Platz in order to exchange their conductors. The reason for this is that the fares in the Western Sectors of Berlin are for the first time being collected in West marks

THE THREE MILITARY COMMANDERS CALL A PRESS CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS THE BANNING OF THE SOVIET EAST MARK: Major-General G. K. Bourne (Britain), General Ganeval (France) and General Howley (United States) accompanied by interpreters as they prepared to explain to the Press the meaning of the new currency regulations. "We have been colossally patient in this matter," declared Major-General Bourne. "For nine months we have been trying to get an agreement with the Russians on currency. We did not achieve it, in spite of our patience. So we have resorted to using our own currency alone"



THEY HAVE BEEN DOING THIS FOR 600 YEARS: These pictures were taken at the Guinness Brewery at Park Royal, North-West London, as a young apprentice, twenty-four-year-old S. C. Southeran, was initiated as a fully-fledged craftsman in an age-old ceremony somewhat akin to "banging-out," as practised in the printing trade. *Left*—Fellow-employees of Southeran are seen (left) driving home the hoops on the cask which is to be used for the initiation ceremony; and (*right*) Southeran is lifted bodily into the completed cask. Southeran, in accordance with trade practice, helped to make the cask for the ceremony

BEFORE AND AFTER: *Left*—Shavings and water are among the ingredients poured into the barrel, which is then rolled round the shop with apprentice Southeran inside. *Right*—This is how Southeran appeared at the end of his ordeal, a broad grin penetrating the muck with which he was begrimed. In order to achieve this effect the barrel had been rolled round and round the shop by his companions

A FULLY-FLEDGED COOPER IN THE MAKING

A London Apprentice Goes Through the Ordeal of Initiation at a Park Royal Brewery

Most trades have their time-honoured ceremonies to mark the emergence of the apprentice as a fully-fledged craftsman. In the printing trade it is known as "banging-out," and involves the liberal smearing of the apprentice with ink and French chalk. In the brewing trade initiation is hardly less messy, and it is quite as spectacular, the young cooper being rolled round the workshop in a cask of his own making filled with water, shavings and a great many other things besides.

Coopers are very conscious of the long traditions of their craft; for the art of making barrels goes back nearly 2,400 years. It was probably in the fourteenth century, when the Coopers' Guilds sprang up in England, that the present system of initiation had its origin. The ceremony was quite evidently designed to remain in the memory of the apprentice for many a long day.

Apprentice Southeran, central figure in the pictures taken on this page at Guinness's Park Royal Brewery, went through his initiation with the smiling modesty expected of a young man about to enter the Shops Company of Coopers and, of course, an integral part of the proceedings was the consumption by all concerned of large quantities of liquid refreshment.

ROLLING OUT THE BARREL AT THE PARK ROYAL BREWERY: This was the scene in the coopers' shop as apprentice Southeran made his uncomfortable journey liberally sprinkled with water and shavings. Some of the younger apprentices who saw the performance for the first time looked a trifle reflective as they, too, will have to undergo the ordeal before they achieve the status of fully-fledged coopers

THE NEW COOPER EMERGES FROM HIS ORDEAL SPRUCE AND SMILING: After cleaning-up, following the barrel-rolling ceremony, Southeran received his indentures. He is standing between his father (left), the head cooper at the Brewery, and Mr. Heycock, head brewer

THE MONKEY AND THE GREYHOUNDS

A Spectacular Circus Act Imported from France

M. ROBERT BAUDY AND HENRI, HIS TWO-AND-A-HALF-YEAR-OLD MONKEY, DISCUSS THEIR NEXT ACT: These two, together with seven greyhounds, have been touring the provinces in a most unusual circus act, in which Henri displays his marked prowess as a "horseman"

From the French greyhound tracks come five of the seven greyhounds in M. Baudy's team, and the other two dogs are Spanish. As for Henri, the monkey, he is a cosmopolitan, and greyhounds of any nationality come alike to him, provided they take kindly to his favourite sport of steeplechasing. M. Baudy's act, which came to London this week, after visiting the Provinces, has been put on at the Empire, Shepherds Bush, not very far from the scene of Britain's Greyhound Derby. It is a reminder of the fact that in the early days of greyhound racing patents were applied for in regard to the provision of saddlery for monkeys riding greyhounds. The inventor, luckily, was foiled when the sport of greyhound racing took a less bizarre turn.

COSTERO IS A MODEL OF PATIENCE: Henri prepares to mount the black greyhound for a canter round the ring. Costero shows his powers as a steeplechaser, taking a hurdle 3 ft. in height. There are seven greyhounds in the act, Costero being distinguishable by his black-and-white coat

UP IN THE AIR AND OVER THE STICKS, HENRI DEMONSTRATES HIS EQUESTRIAN SKILL ON TWO OF M. BAUDY'S GREYHOUNDS: *Left*—Henri clings on to Brengé as the dog rears up on its hind legs. *Right*—When taking the 3-ft. jump both dog and monkey wear a look of deep concentration. Henri clings on to two handles on the girth. Costero has done bigger jumps than this, but in the limited area on the stage a leap of 3 ft. is a fine achievement

MUSICAL ROMANCES

"Belinda Fair" at the Saville Theatre; "Brigadoon" in Manchester; Queen Mary Visits the Savoy Theatre

QUEEN MARY AND THE PRINCESS ROYAL AT THE SAVOY THEATRE: Alec Guinness is received by Her Majesty during an interval of the performance. In the background are the Princess Royal, talking to Sophie Stewart, and Mr. Stanley French, who presents the play. Queen Mary seldom misses a play of importance and is become the foremost patron of the London theatre. Last week she saw J. Lee-Thompson and Dudley Leslie's play about Dr. Simpson, the discoverer of chloroform. Alec Guinness plays the Edinburgh doctor—a very different character from the neurotic types he portrayed during his highly successful season with the Old Vic Theatre Company

THE OPENING SCENE OF ERIC MASCHWITZ'S NEW ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY, "BELINDA FAIR," AT THE SAVILLE THEATRE: The Officers of the Dragoons await the arrival of the new ensign, whom, in the convention of light opera, they do not recognise as Belinda, taking the place of her cousin. Seated on the table, right centre, is John Battles as Colonel Miles O'Mally

On right—**"BRIGADOON," AT THE OPERA HOUSE, MANCHESTER: The new American musical comedy comes to His Majesty's Theatre next Thursday.** Yet another Broadway success transfers to the West End next week. *Brigadoon* ran for two years at the Ziegfeld Theatre before Prince Littler decided to stage it in this country. The story of *Brigadoon* is based on an old legend about a village which appears out of the mists on one day every hundred years. The American author, Alan Jay Lerner, chose the Scottish Highlands as the setting and has introduced an American who strays into the village and falls in love with a Brigadoon maiden. Patricia Hughes, who was with the Sadler's Wells Opera Company last season, plays the maiden, and the young American is Philip Hanna who has come from America to play the part. The show is produced by Robert Lewis, who also produced it on Broadway. Music is by Frederick Loewe and the dances, arranged by Agnes de Mille, were re-staged for the English production

MILES O'MALLY, COLONEL OF DRAGOONS, AND BELINDA IN "BELINDA FAIR," AT THE SAVILLE THEATRE: John Battles and Adèle Dixon play the leading parts in Eric Maschwitz's new musical comedy. Eric Maschwitz now has two musical comedies in the West End, although *Carissima* ends its long run at the Palace Theatre in two weeks' time. *Belinda Fair*, his new piece, has a good romantic story, set in the colourful days of Queen Anne. Belinda Fair is the high-spirited daughter of a country squire, who joins the Army in the place of her weakling cousin. When a woman is needed to enter the enemy's camp, Belinda the ensign masquerades as the ensign "Belinda," and when the dashing Colonel Miles O'Mally goes to her rescue, her identity is revealed and the happy ending draws near

The World of Books—By VERNON FANE

PRESIDENT WEIZMANN'S STORY

The Autobiography of the First Leader of the New State of Israel

THE autobiography of Dr. Chaim Weizmann, TRIAL AND ERROR (Hamish Hamilton. 21s.), bears upon its jacket the proud words, "First President of Israel." The last page in the book is dated August 1948. Since then, the State of Israel has been recognised by the Great Powers, and been admitted to the United Nations. In all history few men have accomplished as much, in a lifetime, as the First President of Israel. For Chaim Weizmann and Zionism are synonymous, and, like Moses of old, it was he who led his people to the promised land.

Born in the Pripet Marshes, his family suffered the familiar persecutions of their Muscovite masters. At the age of thirty, having acquired some outstanding scientific ability, as well as a militant affiliation to Zionism, he fled to England. "A deliberate and desperate step," he records, "the one country which seemed likely to show a genuine sympathy for a movement like ours." That was in 1904. Thenceforth England became his real home, and among her statesmen and public men he found not only sympathy but staunch friendship and many powerful allies.

In the First World War, Dr. Weizmann's scientific abilities were of great value, and thereafter his voice was often powerfully heard in the Councils of State. It has even been stated, and he repeats the statement here, that the Balfour Declaration was "a reward given me by the Government for my services to England. I almost wish that it had been as simple as that."

Unceasingly and unrelentingly the struggle for the National Home went on until, in the aftermath of the most terrible war in history, the Jewish people found themselves committed to their final and most positive and bloody stroke. Friends became foes and strange new allies appeared. In Dr. Weizmann's pages on this period there is only one mention of Irgun and none at all of the Stern Gang.

On the penultimate page he gives his reasons for not returning to England. "Arab armies were attacking Israel by land and from the air; the spearhead of this aggression was the Arab Legion of Transjordan, equipped by British resources, financed by the British Treasury, trained and commanded by British officers."

There speaks the President of Israel. His record, in this autobiography, will be respected by all good men and true. His strictures on the country which made that record possible can safely be left to the judgment of history.

Mr. William Gardner Smith has written a novel which I seriously recommend to you, even if its subject, American occupation troops in Europe, is one on which you feel you have already read enough novels. LAST OF THE CONQUERORS (Gollancz. 10s. 6d.) may deal with just that theme and never stray from it, but, nevertheless, it is remarkable, and so far the best thing of its kind that I have read.

To begin with, it is written with a poetic simplicity that never wavers into over-writing, and in which the emotion is always implicit rather than explicit. In a book of this type, that in itself is rare. And to continue, it has been so subtly constructed that the three strands, of a true love affair, of racial feeling and of army existence, are woven together into a single, strong cord with no weak places.

I will not spoil it for you by detailing any part of its plot, but just suggest that you read it for yourself, and see whether you agree with me.

Although I was a little startled to read of cocktails being served *after* a large country-house dinner party, this was the only jarring note in Miss Mary Fitt's excellent new detective story, THE BANQUET CEASES (Macdonald. 8s. 6d.). Once again this author combines a rare sense of plot with a matching sense of atmosphere, in which nothing is over-strained, no clue too devious—or too glaring—and the whole effect one of rational people suddenly faced with a situation of violence and horror.

As a device this always seems to me far more effective than when the story is concerned from the start with ghoulish types, green-eyed women and weird noises off. The shock of the contrast makes one sit up and take notice, whereas the painstakingly horrific story must pile up horror on horror in a way which tends to be monotonous, and not in the least horrifying. Miss Fitt, however, will have none of this, and pursues the even tenor of her writing way until those moments when she feels it timely to give the reader a particularly nasty jar. I recommend this to real devotees of the detective story, and to those who find a gentle manner an appetite-whetter in these affairs.

Miss Sheila Pim's new novel is not about crime and detection in the polite circles of a Dublin suburb, as were her two other books, and at first this fact disappointed me, since I had so greatly enjoyed those, but THE FLOWERING SHAMROCK (Hodder and Stoughton. 8s. 6d.), while going farther afield in equally polite circles and dismissing crime from its pages, is equally good to read; enjoyable and bland.

Mr. John Drummond's novel BEHIND DARK SHUTTERS (Duckworth. 8s. 6d.) is a pretty grim affair, set in a Stirlingshire mining village in the '90's. The advent of a new doctor to the place coincides with the first of a series of murders of small shopkeepers; murders that appear too difficult even for the hard-headed Scottish police to explain. It is a thoroughly ingenious plot, and its author sets about it with a blend of gusto and northern thoroughness.

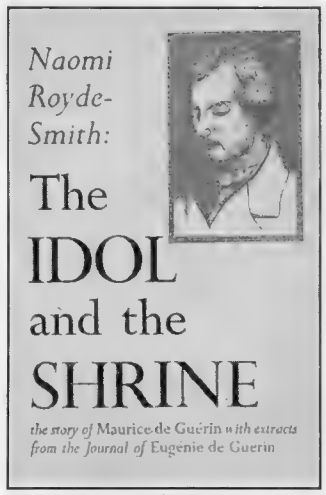
NOT INTO CLEAN HANDS (Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.) is the work of a French novelist, M. Louis Pauwels.

The story is of a man who is sent, during the Occupation, to work on the West Wall, but he escapes and returns to his wife and his two children, where he hopes to be happy again, and to share their joy at his return. However, while he has been away his wife has found evidence that he had been unfaithful to her, and with this she torments both herself and him. Her "dark, unconscious will" leads her to a sordid affair with an anonymous stranger, but this is no comfort to her and the story ends in tragedy. A depressing book, although there is talent there.

Mr. Angus Wilson is a new name in writing to me, and I welcome the opportunity to tell you about his collection of short stories, THE WRONG SET (Secker and Warburg. 8s. 6d.). For the most part these stories are witty and all of them are satiric. It might, in fact, be said that Mr. Wilson has a fine time tilting against the windmills of Kensington convention and of universal hypocrisy. In the process, he often makes readers laugh and, every now and then, think more acutely than they may have expected.

STANDS MY HOUSE (Methuen. 12s. 6d.), is concerned with an unprepossessing family in the North of Scotland, and the nasty things they have, so to speak, seen in the woodshed since the terrible flood of 1829. As a saga this is quite soothing, though perhaps that was not the author's intention, and it is relieved from the ordinary run of such chronicles by Mr. Hilton Brown's aptitude for creating character.

NAOMI ROYDE-SMITH; A TRIBUTE TO FORGOTTEN GENIUS: Now there comes from her practised pen a translation of the Journal of Eugénie de Guérin, sister of the early nineteenth-century poet, Maurice, whose work was praised by George Sand and Matthew Arnold. The record of the sister's love came near to stifling the brother's fame, and there have been enthusiasts who proclaimed Eugénie de Guérin's Journal the equal of the Pensées of Pascal. Under the title *The Idol and the Shrine* (Hollis and Carter. 15s.) the Journal offers a tranquil picture of life in an old French manor house over 100 years ago, but underlying the apparent peacefulness of the diary are revealed the tortures of a jealous woman, at once pious, passionate, deluding herself that her claim on her brother's life was beneficial to him and acceptable to God



MAURICE DE GUÉRIN: A portrait of the young poet adorning the dust jacket of Naomi Royde-Smith's new translation "The Idol and the Shrine"

MEADS AND METHEGLINS

Honey produces a white wine in rivalry to that of the grape. It is the mead of our ancestors, possessing both body and bouquet, and such rich-sounding names as Pyment, Melomel, Sack Metheglin and Hippocras. In WASSAIL! IN MAZERS OF MEAD (Phillimore and Co. 15s.), G. R. Gayre tells us a great deal about these ancient beverages which, now, after a lapse of centuries, are again being made in England, at the Mead House, Culval, Cornwall. In the sweeter kinds of Sack Mead we have a drink not unlike Imperial Tokay, while Sack-Metheglin is in some ways allied to the Vermouth family. In England mead became steadily more rare as the centuries progressed. The shrinkage in honey production was raising the price of mead, however, and it could not hold its own in price against the Gascon, Auxerre and Moselle wines which in the thirteenth century were coming in at a rate between ¾d. and 3½d. a gallon. Mead, at over 10d. a gallon, thus ceased to be the daily drink of all except the wealthy or those who kept their own apiaries. With the Reformation mead was all but banished from our tables; for half the profit in beekeeping went when wax ceased to be the means of paying feudal dues and tithes. Honey, too, was faced with a rival, a cheap substitute in the form of sugar, which was beginning to flood the market. History has indeed been unkind to mead, but it may be that it has now turned full circle, and before very long the British-made Sacks and Metheglins will be rivalling Mr. Strachey's vast stocks of old Algerian.

It is a relief to meet Samuel Johnson without the inevitable Boswell, the master without the disciple who so assiduously filled quarto notebooks with everything the great man said. SELECTED WRITINGS OF SAMUEL JOHNSON (Falcon Press. 5s.) is edited by Julian Symons. He has given us extracts from Johnson's major prose works, including *Rasselas* and *Lives of the Poets*, and a great number of unfamiliar and amusing curiosities from the papers which Johnson edited, famous in their own day but almost forgotten in ours. Writing in No. 30 of *The Idler*, dated November 11, 1758, Johnson let himself go in this fashion on the subject of journalists: "Among the calamities of war may be justly numbered the diminution of the love of truth. I know not whether more is to be dreaded from streets filled with soldiers accustomed to plunder, or from garrets filled with scribblers accustomed to lie."

W. J. Brown, M.P., has an ability to write his trenchant views with vigour. His book JAMAICAN JOURNEY (Allen and Unwin. 10s. 6d.) is not an attack upon Britain's West Indian stewardship, but a moderately entertaining account of the wanderings of Mr. Brown in the Caribbean, of his shipboard companions and experiences. He touches only upon the fringe of Jamaican life, and at the finish the reader may find he knows very little more about the West Indies but a great deal more about the engaging Mr. Brown.

Sir Henry Rider Haggard exerted a vast hold upon his generation for the very good reasons that he allied to his innate skill as a storyteller his knowledge of Africa acquired when he went out as secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer, Governor of Natal. It is the authentic background of Africa that makes *Allan Quatermain* one of the best of his novels, and the Macdonald Illustrated Edition (now published at 8s. 6d.) is surely destined to be a best-seller among reprints. The present-day reception of ERIC BRIGHTEYES, Rider Haggard's Icelandic saga, is not so certain, but it belongs to the vintage period of the great schoolboy romances.

Three years after *Allan Quatermain* burst upon a delighted schoolboy world, William Heinemann published anonymously *The Green Carnation*, a skit upon the "Greenery yallery, Grosvenor Gallery foot-in-the-grave young man" with barely concealed portraits of Oscar Wilde, Alfred Douglas and their circle. London Society rushed for the book, and when the author's name was revealed, the reputation of Robert Hichens was made. In 1895 the book was withdrawn, because of the situation in which Wilde found himself, and now, over half-a-century later, comes a new edition. THE GREEN CARNATION (Unicorn Press. 8s. 6d.), essence of *fin de siècle*, is the best of fun to start with at any rate; but towards the end some may find that the Hichens version of Wilde's wit wears a trifle threadbare.

Gladys Davidson, who wrote *Standard Stories from the Operas*, follows up that best-seller with STORIES OF THE BALLETS (T. Werner Laurie. 15s.). She tells the stories of over seventy well-known ballets. As a book for general reading this rather misfires, but as a work of reference it should have a place in every library.

Series three of GREAT SHORT STORIES OF DETECTION, MYSTERY AND HORROR (Victor Gollancz. 8s. 6d.), edited by Dorothy L. Sayers, now makes its appearance. Anyone boarding this omnibus can be sure of a long journey and value for money. The volume has 1,072 pages and sixty-two stories.

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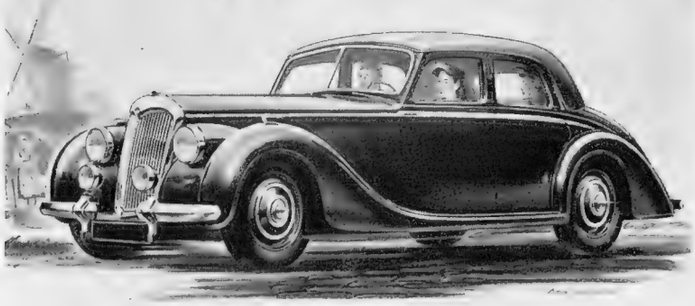

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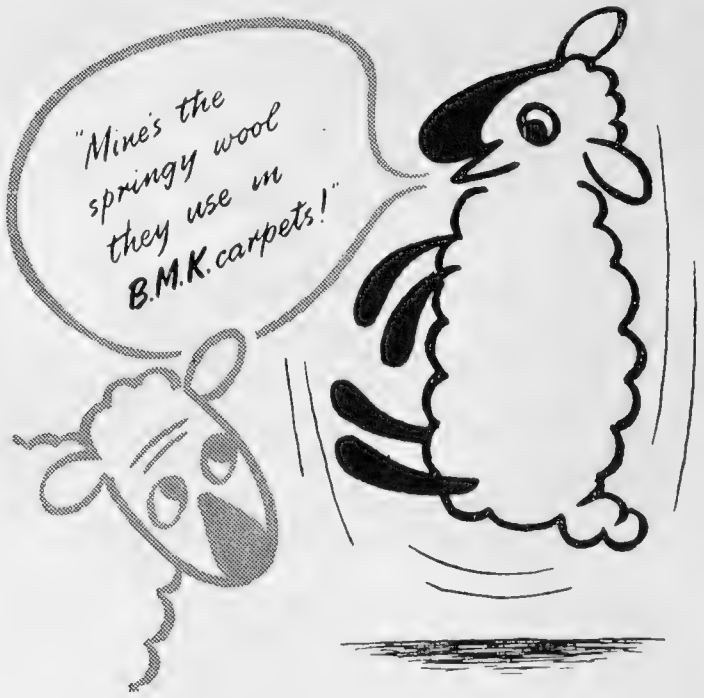

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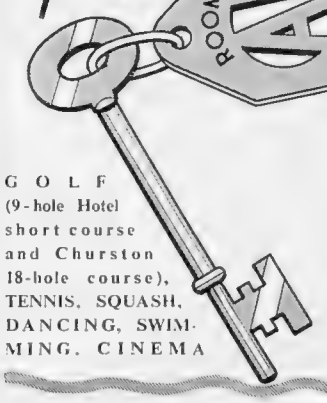

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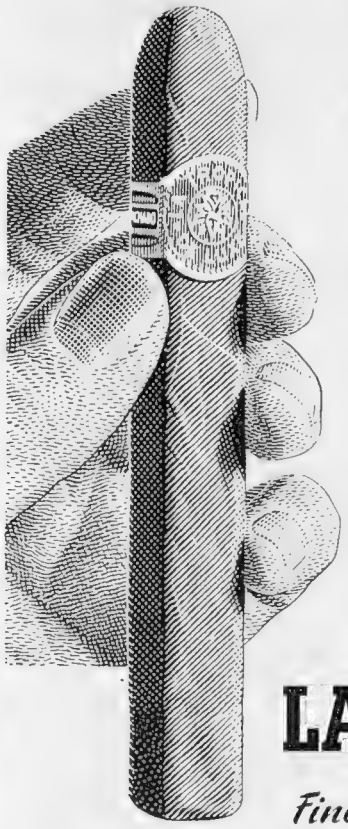

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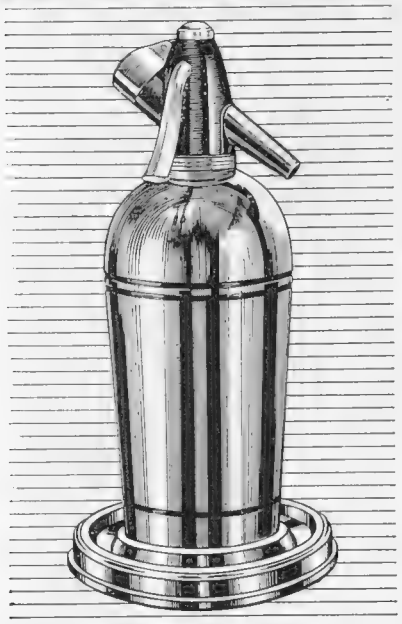

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BRITISH ELECTRICITY

April, 1949

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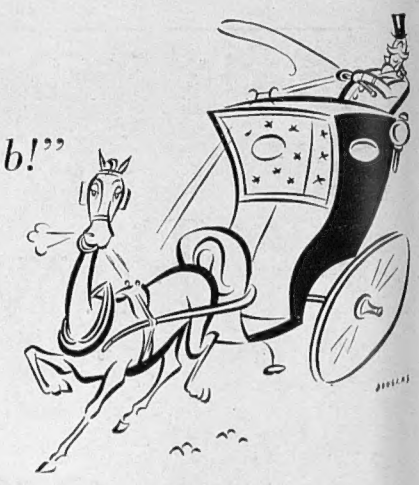
Subscriptions should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Sir Holburt Waring, Bt., at Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. 2.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby bequeath the sum of to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund (Treasurer, Sir Holburt Waring, Bt.) at Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, for the purpose of Scientific Research, and I direct that the Treasurer's receipt shall be a good discharge for such legacy.

"Call me a Cab!"



We like to think of the late Jos. Hansom. When he had completed the vehicle which bears his name he stroked his chin with anticipatory pleasure, secure in the knowledge that Disraeli would, in the fullness of time, christen his invention 'the gondola of London.' Once launched upon the gas lit streets, this graceful fleet of hansoms conveyed the Peerage, Gentry and Toffage about their nocturnal occasions, cigar smoke wreathing opulently through the skylight.

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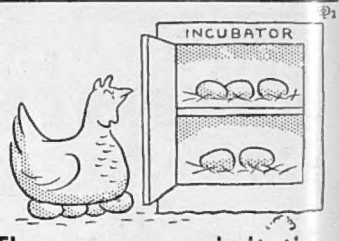

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P8.

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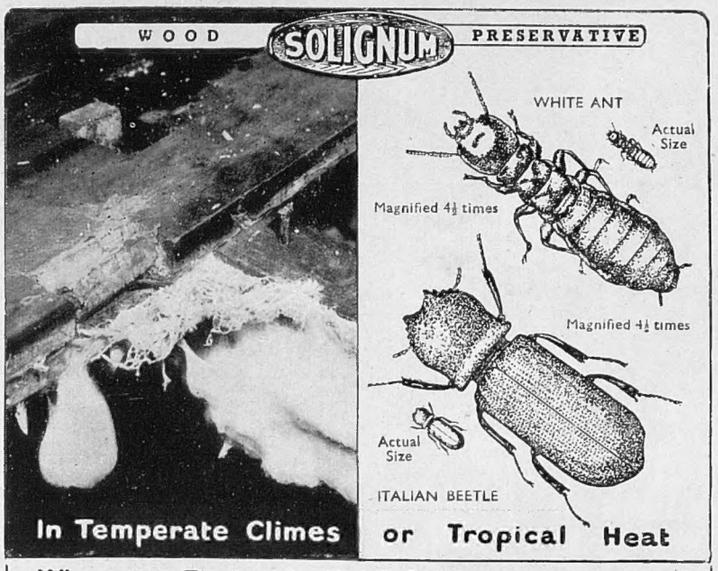

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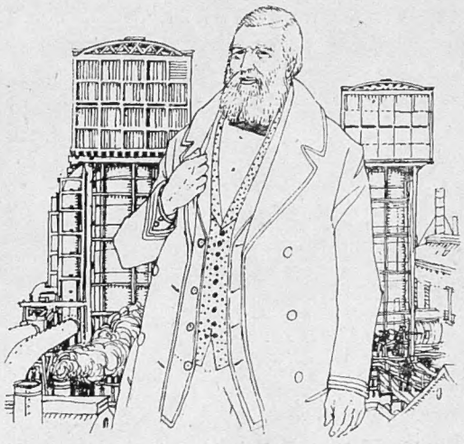


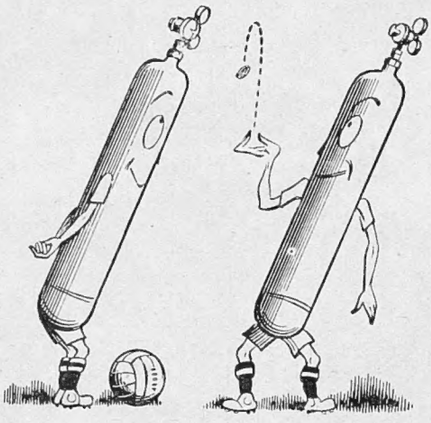
John Glover

revolutionized the commercial manufacture of sulphuric acid. Next to water, sulphuric acid is the most important of all chemicals. Its use is so widespread that the volume of its production is often taken as a barometer of general industrial activity. In 1859 Glover built the first of the "Glover Towers", now such a familiar feature of the chemical works of Lancashire. He declined to take out a patent for his invention and was always ready to show visitors and even competitors how it worked.

Born at Wallsend, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1817, John Glover was apprenticed to a plumber, but studied chemistry at the local Mechanics Institute to such effect that he secured the post of junior chemist in a Tyneside chemical works. There he invented an improved method of manufacturing alum, and at the age of twenty-five became manager of a works making sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid and magnesium carbonate. While thus employed, he thought out and constructed the first of his towers. In 1861 he became a partner in the Carville Chemical Works, where he remained until his retirement in 1882. Hundreds of Glover Towers, helping to make thousands of tons of sulphuric acid, stand all over the world as a monument to the inventive genius of John Glover, British chemical manufacturer.

ICI

Spin for ends



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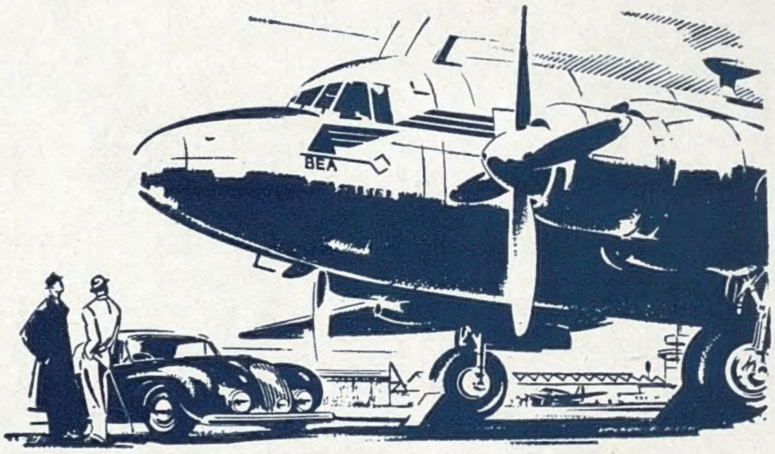

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